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Auto Tax Violator Fined; Dutch Police Chief Killed; Fortress Plant Gets Raise

The World's Day—September 7, 1943

Boston: Driving Without Tax Stamp Cost $25

Failure to display the Federal $5 automobile use tax stamp on the windshield of his car cost Earl H. Laughton, of Malden, $25 today when he appeared before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court. The defendant pleaded guilty. It was the first case of the kind prosecuted in this court this year.

Natick, Mass., said to have the largest number of boys in the armed service, of any town its size in the country, will raise $37,500 to furnish each boy with a nest egg of $25 when he returns to civilian life. On the opening day of the two-week campaign yesterday, nearly $5,000 was realized.

Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts has paid $21,600 to date on the $42,000 judgment obtained by the City of Boston against the former Mayor in connection with settlement of the General Equipment Corporation suit, it was learned at City Hall today.

In Europe: Dutch Police Chief at Utrecht Killed

Dutch police chief at Utrecht in the German-occupied Netherlands has been assassinated, the German News Agency, DNB, reports, giving the police chief's name as Colonel Kerten who, it claims, was formerly an officer in the Netherlands Army.

Religion in Russia has received impetus in Premier Stalin's approval of a congress of Bishops to elect a patriarch and organize a Holy Synod. This is interpreted as a step in advancing reconciliation of the State and Church, estranged for 25 years since the revolution. [Page 1.]

Edouard Herriot, former premier of France, has been placed in a sanatorium near Nancy for those suffering from mental disorders, according to a Vichy dispatch to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung of Zurich.

Nazi military dictatorship in Denmark has failed to halt sabotage against German war production or prevent attacks upon transportation facilities carrying Nazi troops and supplies, the Free Danish Press Bureau reports.

Preparations for Rome as an open city are practically completed, the German-controlled Vichy radio claims, with everything of a military nature either removed or destroyed.

Return of 2,000 "volunteers" of Spain's Blue Division from the Russian front has been announced in Madrid, but there has been no statement as to whether replacements have been sent to Russia or whether this return means a final withdrawal of the Division from action.

Steps to declare Budapest an open city have been taken by the Hungarian Government, the Rome Radio said, but did not elaborate beyond a statement that the Hungarian capital "was being demilitarized."

Allied invasion of Italy is not a "second front" in the eyes of the Russians, according to the Soviet Army newspaper, Red Star, which explained that its concept of a "second front" was one which would divert 60 German divisions or more from the Russian front. It estimated only four to six German divisions in Italy.

Whereabouts of Count Ciano, son-in-law of Mussolini, is still a mystery with Argentine Foreign Office denial of a report from Switzerland that he had sought sanctuary for himself and family at the Argentine Legation.

Washington: NWLB Grants Pay Boost at Boeing

Boosting the output of Flying Fortresses was encouraged by the National War Labor Board in authorizing wage increases for Boeing Aircraft workers, classed as "rare and unusual" cases on a revised job classification schedule. [Page 3.]

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes has announced a program to assure sufficient workers for vital shipbuilding and airplane plants on the West Coast, including War Manpower Commission power to transfer workers from less urgent production, importation of foreign labor, use of prisoners of war and of troops. [Page 3.]

Calvin B. Baldwin has been named area director of economic operations for Italy, the State Department announced, and will be in charge whenever United States civilian agencies enter Italy to assist with supply and economic problems.

Housing for 200,000 workers with families and 400,000 single workers will be sought by the National Housing Agency in a "Share-your-home" campaign to be launched this week in 170 war centers.

Tank production has been cut back 40 per cent in the past six months, due to British and Russian cancellations, Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, director of materiel for the Army Service Forces, disclosed.

Charges that 23 railroads and 14 rail labor unions have discriminated against Negro and Mexican workers are to be studied at hearings by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Sept. 15-18.

Voting by American civilians overseas, including Red Cross personnel, construction workers, Lend-Lease and relief and rehabilitation workers, as well as servicemen, in the 1944 Presidential election would be made possible under legislation to be introduced by Representative A. J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, when Congress reconvenes.

With the return of 369 more soft-coal mines to private ownership, the number now restored has reached 549, however, 2,829 mines seized during a series of strikes in the coal fields are still in possession of the Government. [Financial Page.]

William M. Jeffers has tendered his resignation as Rubber Director and announced his intention of returning to his post of President of the Union Pacific Railroad. [Financial Page.]

National: ODT Director Proposes 13 Points

Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman has proposed 13 points in the interest of the war effort to railway management and unions and announced a series of emergency manpower conferences.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander of the United States Fleet, are scheduled to receive the American Legion's Distinguished Service Medal at its 25th national convention, Sept. 21-23, at Omaha, Neb., and to address the convention.

Brig. Gen. Howard C. Davidson, Commander of the 10th U. S. Air Force in India, announced that Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes, Chief of the First American Air Command, is to return to the United States soon and will be replaced by Brig. Gen. William Old, who, for the past year, has been Chief of Staff of the 10th Air Force and will be replaced by Col. John Sutherland.

Col. William T. Colman, deposed Commandant of the Army Air Base at Selfridge Field, Michigan, on court-martial trial was accused of violating seven articles of war and pleaded innocent on all counts.

A fifth break in the "Big Inch" pipe line between Phoenixville, Pa., and Bayonne, N. J., was discovered near Lansdale, Pa. Loss was at a minimum due to the line being closed for tests.

Thirty-one German aliens were taken into custody during August in the New York metropolitan area, among them a former business associate of George Sylvester Viereck, the New York office of the F. B. I. disclosed.

An "NS" pennant, for National Service, is to be awarded inmates of Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia for work on an emergency order for 1,000,000 tent pegs. Presentation will be by Lewis E. Lawes acting for the War Production Board.

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Weather Reports

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:08 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:47 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:06 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:48 a. m.

G.O.P. Council Backs Attack On New Deal

Trend to Fascism is charged; pledges given of wide campaign for full employment.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 7—The Republican Postwar Advisory Council in its report on domestic problems today charged the New Deal with fashioning "the instruments of Fascism" to impose slavery upon the American people, and, for its part, pledged "full employment" and "full production" when peace comes.

The report, drafted under the direction of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and accepted by the full Council this morning, advanced in the most general and noncommittal terms a five-point program for the Republican Party on the home front. It declared that the Republicans will seek "to make sure that the unemployment and insecurity of the years preceding the war do not return."

It affirmed that hardship and poverty shall be prevented by a comprehensive program of social security on sound principles. There was no definition of what these "sound principles" are.

It guaranteed that in releasing the "unlimited energies" of free enterprise, the G. O. P. would end the "harassment of petty bureaucracy."

Industrial Unity Sought

It said the Republicans would find "a way to establish clearly the rights and just aims of labor under law" and resolve the grievous conflicts between labor and management and within the ranks of workers themselves.

It called for the immediate creation of a single war agency "clothed with full power" to deal with food in all its aspects.

The findings of the Taft Committee, which in effect are official recommendations to next year's Republican platform framers, are devoted principally to sharp attacks on the Democratic Administration. It announced that instead of offering anything definite and three-dimensional here, it "will prepare an affirmative program" sometime in the future.

The present program and plans of the New Deal, the report asserted, would "wreck the country."

"It would socialize all industry," it continued. "It would extend existing regulation until no man or woman could act, write, speak or live without governmental approval. It would substitute for American liberty the regimented existence of a subject people."

On the positive side, the committee said its plans for "reconstruction" to insure happiness and improved standards of living, would be based upon "the character of the American people, their religious faith, industry, morality, educated intelligence and ingrained love of justice."

Bureaus Multiplied

The report cited the fact that the number of federal civilian employees has now multiplied five times—3,000,000 in all, three times as many as during the last war, it contended that the number of bu-

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Allied Forces Encircle Lae-Salamaua; Russian Guns Outfight German Tanks; Churchill Asks U. S. Postwar Alliance

Prime Minister honored by Harvard — Speech stresses rule of law and justice in world.

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 7—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, who yesterday received an honorary degree from Harvard University here, turned his surprise visit into an occasion to underscore the inescapability of postwar continuation at least of the working alliance under which his nation and the United States are prosecuting the war.

In his address that was broadcast internationally Mr. Churchill averred that the United States could no more escape responsibility in peace than it can in war, and observed that "the price of greatness is responsibility."

At the special convocation of Harvard faculty, students, and international dignitaries, the familiar figure wore the scarlet robe of a Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford University as he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard.

Full academic honors were afforded the distinguished guest in Sanders Theater, where amid the colorful robes of scholarly company he delivered what many regard as one of the most important speeches of his career.

Immediately afterward he appeared in Harvard Yard to greet more than 6,000 uniformed men and women who make up the bulk of Harvard's wartime enrollment. Overheard by guests, relatives and friends who nearly doubled the outdoor gathering, he gave the pledge that "we shall march with you into every quarter of the globe to establish a reign of justice and law among men."

Visit Kept Secret

Kept secret for security reasons until his cherubic grin was recognized on Cambridge streets, Mr. Churchill's visit began shortly after 11 o'clock when he was driven over the Charles River from the Allston railroad yards.

Stopping briefly at the quarters of Dr. Conant, the guest donned academic garb and joined the procession entering historic Sanders Theater, where commencements were held from 1876 to 1922.

Bequest of an alumnus of 1802 who had been alive during the revolution against England, the Theater offered a contrast of time and progress as Mr. Churchill sat on a stage flanked by heroic-sized statues of Josiah Quincy, Harvard 1790, and James Otis, Harvard 1743, colonial patriot and delegate to the Continental Congress.

Perhaps through conscious prearrangement, Mr. Churchill was seated to parallel rather than face the gaze of the patriot posed as

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Text of Prime Minister Churchill's address at Harvard University: First Page of Second Section.

Associated Press

Churchill 'V' at Harvard

A robust "V"-for-Victory sign is given by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Harvard University Army and Navy units during a review in Cambridge. Mr. Churchill was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard, the citation pointing to his work in "turning back the tide of tyranny." Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts is in right background, and James B. Conant, President of Harvard, who read the citation, is at extreme right.

Churchill Lingers And . . . Capital Awaits Surprise

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — A sense of impending developments hangs about the Churchill visit.

Washington is waiting—waiting for some suspected major war event.

The Axis is waiting, too.

The British Eighth Army has invaded Italy, but where are the Americans? The Axis is waiting for the second shoe to fall.

Meanwhile far-reaching developments in the global war picture accompany the discussions of British and American leaders.

Germany appears to be abandoning its whole Donets Basin defense line and is falling back on interior defenses.

Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, according to one account here, has been picked as Anglo-American Commander-in-Chief in the European theater, with a cross-Channel thrust a not impossible early operation.

Russia, Britain, and the United States have agreed to a meeting "on the Foreign Ministers level," and this meeting is now being carried out.

Tentative plans are under consideration, it is simultaneously learned, for the establishment of a Mediterranean Commission, with expected membership of Russia, Britain and the United States.

Furthermore, Mr. Churchill, privately and publicly, has been stressing the need of postwar United States-British co-operation or alliance; and simultaneously, one outstanding and hitherto uncommitted Republican leader, Gov. Thomas Dewey, of New York, has embraced the proposal for direct British alliance thereby moving the whole discussion to a new level.

British Views

As part of the discussion of the new relationship between the Allies, a frank and authoritative summary of British governmental views on many controversial issues has been made available here. Summarized by items, points covered include the following:

Meeting with Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia.

A conference is strongly desired. Lack of it is due ostensibly to Mr. Stalin's preoccupation with military operations. Mr. Stalin was invited to meet President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Khartoum, after the Casablanca Conference, but declined. He has declined other invitations.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Quebec were ready to go another 5,000 miles to meet the Russian leader. Mr. Stalin replied he could not leave the battle, and his victories have justified him, the British feel.

Spadework for Russian meeting: Before meeting Mr. Stalin it is widely felt a preliminary agree-

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Nazi panzer technique started on way out at the little-known town of Ponyri.

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 7—When the history of the Soviet-German war comes to be written the obscure little town of Ponyri is likely to occupy a prominent place. Ponyri is only a tiny rail station a few miles south of Orel and, so far as is known, it has not been mentioned either in Russian or German communiqués.

Yet it was at Ponyri that Soviet artillery administered the most crushing defeat of the conflict to Germany's tank army and started the Nazis' far-famed panzer technique on the rusty road to obsolescence.

On a hot July day thousands of German heavy tanks, Tigers and Panthers escorted by Ferdinands, concentrated on a narrow front and began an advance in the direction of Ponyri.

Ponyri had no fortifications in great depth because it was so near to the front. It was not guarded either by hills or rivers, but was the key point of the German push south of Orel toward Kursk.

As a result the panzer units found themselves in a straight fight with Soviet artillery. And Soviet artillery won.

Nazis Stopped Cold

This was not the first occasion in which Soviet guns stopped German tank concentrations, but in previous cases the enemy after a check at one point switched the direction of its attacks and managed to break through elsewhere.

But here they were stopped cold and were destroyed in the space of a few days.

The first time Soviet artillery destroyed German tanks on a large scale was near Kaunas in the first few days of the war. Here the Russians surrounded 300 German tanks in the woods and wiped them out by artillery. But this checked the Germans for only a couple of days. Other armored divisions rolled up from the rear and Kaunas fell.

These reserve tanks, numbering perhaps 300, were medium machines painted boldly black with huge white crosses.

At Ponyri the Germans had all heavy tanks carefully camouflaged and they surpassed in weight and firepower the entire panzer army which swept over the Soviets' western territories in the early days of the war.

Wide Implications

But after a few days' combat with Soviet artillery this armored host was broken and the whole summer campaign was lost. After Ponyri it could be said the days of the Panzer as an instrument of deep penetrations had gone forever on the Eastern Front. The full implications of this battle can be seen best from later events at an-

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MacArthur leads move; Targets in Italy and Reich blasted while Russians advance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While Russian guns were dropping shells into Stalino, the great Ukrainian heavy industries center, only two miles away, and the Allies were preparing for more extensive inroads into Italy, fresh information comes to hand of General MacArthur's master stroke that has suddenly thrown a ring around the Japanese New Guinea bases of Salamaua and Lae.

The General himself, riding in a Flying Fortress, had watched swarms of American and Australian paratroopers bail out and land precisely on schedule on the Markham River west of Lae, about 20 miles west of where an Allied landing had been made by boat Sept. 4.

Some minutes before the first parachute opened, A-20s, skimming the trees, laid a thick smoke-screen over the descent. Through this pall of smoke, parachutes of all colors, according to whether they were bearing American infantry, Australian artillery, machine guns, supplies, radio equipment or other elements, came down on the riverside airfield, coated with four to six feet of kunai grass.

Today Lae, and Salamaua 15 miles to the south, are completely ringed round and cut off from Finschhafen and other smaller Japanese bases to the north. Elsewhere the Japanese found it necessary to cut their commitments when, over the week end, they abandoned the seaplane base of Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island 145 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, formerly a base for bombing that island.

Meanwhile, in the toe of Italy, moving in deliberate fashion, General Eisenhower during the day extended his invasion arc from 40 to 60 miles. With little fighting, since the Axis announced they had evacuated Southern Calabria, the British Eighth Army pushed through the mountain fastnesses, gulches and tunnels of the Aspromonte range, driving a triangular salient halfway across Calabria to Delianuova. They also extended the coastal beachhead to Palmi on the north and beyond Melito on the southern tip of the toe.

While this was in progress reinforcements were flooding across the narrow Messina Strait without any interference. If Axis reports are correct, additional reinforcements in the shape of a flotilla of 72 ships was on its way eastward from Gibraltar.

In this and other theaters the Allied aerial barrage has not let up for a moment. Italian key points up to Naples were kept under incessant raids, while in the west RAF bombers blasted Munich, a major way point for all supplies going through the Brenner Pass into Italy. Immediately thereafter American heavy and medium bombers ranged over western Europe in the sixth successive daytime raid.

In Russia, the Red Army pushing through rains and minefields had come within two miles of Stalino, once the great heavy industries center of the Southern Ukraine. They still are 145 miles from the great bend of the Dnieper, but the rapidity of their wide sweep 300 miles to the north, where, by taking Konotop, they have occupied 100 miles of the Bryansk-Kiev railway, may force the Germans back to the Dnieper in any case.

Stalin's Aid to Russian Church Carries World Implications

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—The Soviet Government's decision to restore the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church and permit election of a Patriarch will have far-reaching consequences, not only for Russia but also for the United Nations and the future of Eastern Europe.

The announcement, claiming page one attention in all Moscow newspapers and greeted joyfully in Russia's churches, disclosed that Mr. Stalin had given his approval after a meeting with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and the three Metropolitans of Moscow, Lenigrad, and Kiev, at the Kremlin.

"The head of the government, Comrade J. V. Stalin," the official announcement said, "expressed his sympathy with this decision and said the Government would not hinder this in any way."

The Congress is the first to be held since 1925 when the Church split into two groups with the "new church headed by Metropolitan Alexander Vidensky. The latter was not represented at the Kremlin conference last night.

Russia First Beneficiary

Russia itself will be the first beneficiary from this new act, for it confirms the union of the Russian people and their Government by normalization of relations between Church and State which have been lacking since the beginning of the Bolshevik regime in 1917.

As in most other revolutions since 1789, the Church received rough handling in Russia also. The Soviets, like France in the days of Robespierre, "de-Christianized" the country—an act embracing less of doctrine than it did the manifestation of free thought. The Russian action, moreover, was a reaction against corruption of the Czarist church in its last years.

The Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church lapsed in 1700 when on the passing of Adrian, Peter the Great, who resented rival authority in the State, placed the Church under a civil official with the significant title of "the Czar's Eye." The true Patriarchate was temporarly revived again in 1917 with Patriarch Tichon, one of the strongest and most outspoken of Patriarchs, under the short-lived Kerensky regime, but the

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Closing of Small Groceries by Draft Is Increasing Shopping Difficulties

Increasing shopping difficulties for Greater Boston housewives—already harassed by curtailed meat, butter, and grocery supplies—are foreseen today in the forced closing of more and more corner groceries as the owners are drafted into the armed services.

Commenting on the seriousness of the situation, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association said that, in some countries, such forced closings of stores would be equivalent to the tearing up of the ration books of every customer involved. In Britain, for example, it is the general practice for shoppers to register with a regular source of supply, doing no buying elsewhere.

While such a system has not yet come into force here, Mr. McCabe pointed out, nevertheless, quota allotments to grocers are based upon current sales and are never increased. Hence, it is difficult for a grocer to take on many new customers.

Mr. McCabe referred specifically to the case of a Greater Boston grocer, who will be forced to close his store if he is drafted. He, alone, does all the buying, and his only help is from his family. If his store closes, hundreds of customers will have to look elsewhere for their food supplies.

Messina Strait Fully Opened Within 3 Days of Invasion

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 7—Within three days of the British Eighth Army's first landings on the Calabrian peninsula in the early hours of Sept. 3, the Strait of Messina was fully opened to Allied navigation. Safe routes for a big-scale supply system were guaranteed behind British and Canadian troops advancing along northern and southern coast roads as well as directly inland from a 40-mile-wide beachhead stretching from Bagnara to Melito.

Between those two points United Nations forces have taken more than 30 coastal towns, villages, and hamlets from the enemy, whose only serious defensive measures so far have been demolitions.

Nearly all Italian troops met with thus far have been Italian coastal battalions, which, having failed to prevent the invaders getting ashore, seemed to think the opportunity for effective intervention had passed and surrendered at an average rate of 1,000 a day.

Inferior Italian Units

It is characteristic of such units that they are made up of troops considerably inferior to Italian field formations, that their mettle has been affected by anxious periods of waiting and watching, and that they are overwhelmed by their big moment when it comes.

Had the Germans decided to hold this area of Italy, with the terrain so well suited to defense, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men would have been confronted by a problem vastly different from the one they so far have satisfactorily solved at a slow tempo dictated in part by the desirability of not getting too far ahead of their main supplies.

Sappers and supply services are now working at top speed to establish communication lines capable of bearing maximum traffic in gasoline, oil, rations, ammunition, and other necessaries to forward positions. In these they have been aided by capture on the mainland of three Italian locomotives in good working order and a hundred rail wagons.

Heroic Railroad Work

The story of what railroad men, both American and British, have done in this theater of war is one that has never been properly told. In Sicily, for example—which is now a large United Nations base with vital bearing on future operations in Italy — they began operating three days after the first day American and British soldiers landed on the island and since then they have put into effective use more than 200 captured locomotives and about 3,500 cars of various kinds on a railroad system totaling 1,373 miles of standard and narrow-gauge lines.

Cars range from boxcars to the high side gondola type, many of them new German models the Nazis brought in for the defense of Sicily and could not take away when the time came for evacuation. All Sicilian railroads are now

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Italy:

The British Eighth Army drove steadily ahead on the Calabrian coastal road, extending the invasion arc around Italy's southern-

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Willkie Not Talking Now As Freely as He Once Did

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7—Wendell L. Willkie has changed. That is the opinion of one who witnessed his campaigning of 1940 and sat in at his press conference during his present visit to New Hampshire.

The Wendell Willkie of 1940 had more support from the reporters of the country than from the professional Republican politicians. To the politicians Mr. Willkie was a question mark, a member of their party for too short a time to be considered a member of the family. To reporters Mr. Willkie was good copy. He was always ready to answer questions. Always ready to state his opinion. Always a good fellow, and imbued with a lot of personality. Both before and at the convention, as well as during the campaign, Mr. Willkie got as much support from the press as he did from a large group of Republican leaders.

But Wendell Willkie appears to have changed. At his first news conference in two months, held in this city during his current swing of Northern New England, Mr. Willkie had very little to say for the record—a lot to say off the record.

Has Been Thinking

It was obvious, at least, that he has been doing a lot of thinking about national, international and Republican problems. It was obvious that he feels that his international views have gone a long ways toward smashing isolationistic tendencies within the Republican Party.

Asked a lot of questions about Russia, Mr. Willkie said that he is now writing on this subject; that his writings will disclose his views; that the situation is such that he prefers not to deal with it except with due thought for his expressions. But he did say that he considers a conference between the United States, Great Britain and Russia long "overdue."

As for the Republican Party, he said that a Republican victory in 1944 is "indispensable."

He said that he is not now a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1944. But he explained that his visit to New Hampshire, as well as the other Northern New England States, was definitely of a political nature. He came to find out what Republicans are thinking; what their plans are; and to meet them.

One Possible Reason

Possibly part of Mr. Willkie's dislike for answering questions may be explained by the fact that Republican leaders were gathered at Mackinac Island, Michigan, discussing Republican postwar policies at the same time Mr. Willkie was visiting New Hampshire.

As for the Mackinac Island conference, the Republican standard-bearer of 1940 made it plain that he considered everyone attending the meeting to be a friend of his.

While in New Hampshire Mr. Willkie spent considerable time with Republican officeholders, those Republicans who have already received voter endorsement. This is in contrast with three years ago when he was surrounded by many unknown Republicans. But Mr. Willkie apparently still would rather have the rank and file with him than the "brass hats." For during his New Hampshire visit arrangements were made to have the New Hampshire Republican Congressional delegation withdraw as candidates to the Republican National Convention in order that party members in other than political walks of life may go to the convention.

It is expected that New Hampshire's potential delegates to the convention will seek voter endorsement unpledged.

There is little evidence as to whether Mr. Wilkie's New Hampshire visit strengthened his position in this State. It is admitted that his personality attracts support. But everyone who knew him during 1940 feels that Mr. Willkie has changed. Whether this change be for his benefit time alone will tell.

Willkie on Postwar Issues

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 7 (AP)—Postwar relationships of the United States with the rest of the world will outweigh domestic issues as a factor in the next presidential campaign in the opinion of Wendell Willkie.

The Republican Party's 1940 candidate for the presidency, here for a "casual" visit with Maine Republican leaders, said that in traveling about the country for informal conferences with political figures he had found the American people "avid" for information regarding the future inter-relationship of nations.

In an interview at the office of his Portland host, Republican National Committeeman William S. Linnell, Mr. Willkie indicated that, in his opinion, domestic issues, although of vast importance, were unquestionably secondary in the minds of the people.

Actually, however, Mr. Willkie added, it would be an impossibility to consider matters of foreign and domestic policy separately. Mr. Willkie offered no direct comment as to the likelihood of his candidacy in the next presidential campaign, but said he hoped to return to Maine "on a more important mission."

He said he was making an "altogether casual" tour of the New England states with the exception of Massachusetts, where he held a number of informal meetings several weeks ago.

After conferring with city and State Republican leaders today, Mr. Willkie planned to entrain for Providence, R. I., tomorrow.

'Very Human Fellow' Says Saltonstall Of Winston Churchill

"A very human fellow." So said Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today when asked to describe Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, the Commonwealth's guest yesterday.

Having ridden to and from the train with Mr. Churchill, the Governor said the visitor was preoccupied before making his speech but afterwards was very jubilant.

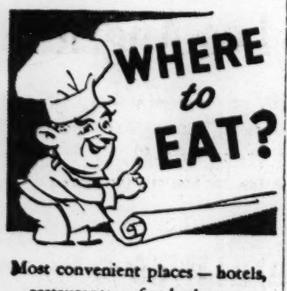
"He said he got a kick out of exchanging the sign of V for Victory with five dungaree-clad workers atop a roundhouse where he got off the train.

"And he seemed deeply impressed at the turnout of so many persons on such short notice."

Coal Dealers Hear Limitation Orders

Representatives of the 605 coal dealers in Greater Boston and Eastern Massachusetts heard explanations of the new hard coal limitation order this afternoon as they listened to William M. Little, Fuel Rationing Officer of the Office of Price Administration. They met in the New England Mutual Hall, with John M. Deely, State OPA Rationing Officer, presiding.

Dealers were impressed with the importance of co-operating fully so that further restrictions could be avoided, and so that there would be no need for rationing of coal to consumers. They were urged to stretch present supplies as much as possible, and to co-operate with one another in the effort to avert a stricter rationing code.



Most convenient places — hotels, restaurants, cafes, barbecues.

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Colonel Sullivan Plans to Attend C.A.B. Conference

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, recently named Chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, will leave for New York tonight to attend a conference believed to be of vital importance to the future of commercial aviation in the Bay State, it was announced today.

The conference, which begins tomorrow, will be held at the Hotel New Yorker before the Civil Aeronautics Board which will act upon the petition of the Boston Port Authority requesting additional service for the Boston Airport and upon the petitions of six or seven airlines seeking certificates of public convenience and necessity for a route between New York and Boston via intermediate points.

Applications were filed by TWA, Northeast Airlines, Colonial Airlines, American Airlines, TWA-New England, Inc., Seaboard Airways, Eastern Airlines, and United Airlines.

"We think we have an airport in Boston which will be a terminal and not a way station," Colonel Sullivan said in announcing his trip.

Colonel Sullivan said that Governor Saltonstall may appear before the Aeronautics Board some time during the conference, which will last for about three weeks. He added that Henry Foley, Counsel for the Port Authority, would represent the State during the meeting.

Boston Man Wins Coveted Air Medal

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, Aug. 30 (Delayed)—(AP)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Commander of the Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded the air medal to 2nd Lieut. Edwards Park, 347 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass., a member of the U. S. Fifth Air Force.

The citation was "for meritorious achievement while participating in operational flight missions in the Southwest Pacific area, during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These operations included escorting bombers and transport aircraft, interception and attack missions, and patrol and reconnaissance flights. In the course of these operations, strafing and bombing attacks were made from dangerously low altitudes, destroying and damaging enemy installations and equipment."

McCorison, Jr., to Speak

"Democracy's Biggest Battle" will be the subject of an address in Boston to be given by Joseph Lyle McCorison, Jr., Regional Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews, at the weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club on Thursday at the Hotel Touraine.

One of Boston's Little Noticed Works of Art

Tower of the Trumpeters on First Baptist Church

One side of frieze designed by Auguste Bartholdi, sculptor of Statue of Liberty. This represents "Communion." The central figure is a likeness of Longfellow. Here can be seen two of the four stone angels with trumpets summoning the world to the "grand assize."

Bay State's Farmers Seek Equality Base

Concerted action by Massachusetts and New England Senators and Representatives in Washington to obtain consideration for Bay State farmers equal to that given farmers in other parts of the country was urged today by the special Legislative Committee Studying Rationing and Allied Problems.

Such action, the Committee said, is esential "if Massachusetts farmers are to remain in business and maintain the production of high standard agricultural products."

In a prepared statement the Committee made the following specific recommendations:

1. The Office of Price Administration adjust ceiling prices on corn to make it attractive for western farmers to release corn for feed purposes.

2. The OPA fix a ceiling price on mixed feeds, in proportion to the price ceilings for the separate grains constituting the mix.

3. Milk prices be kept in an equitable ratio with the price of feed.

4. Farm labor be classified for further deferments by a freeze ordered by the War Manpower Commission.

President Jarvis Hunt of the State Senate and Speaker Rudolph F. King of the House of Representatives explained that copies of the Committee's suggestions, and the facts upon which the statement is based, will be sent to each Massachusetts member of Congress, to the various regional officers of the OPA and all other governmental officials who are in a position to help remedy conditions complained of by the Massachusetts farmer.

Ceiling Prices Set On Used and Rebuilt Articles by the OPA

Ceiling prices on used, reconditioned, rebuilt, and renovated second-hand articles, such as furniture, bedding, refrigerators, and stoves, have been established by the Office of Price Administration.

The OPA acted upon complaints that exhorbitant prices were being demanded for many types of second-hand articles. Under the new pricing method, auction sale bidding will be halted automatically when the ceiling price has been reached on any article being offered for sale.

Specific information on such ceiling prices on used articles may be obtained from local War Price and Rationing Boards, which have been supplied with the new OPA ceilings.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon; scattered showers tonight; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Not much change in temperature tonight and Wednesday forenoon, showers tonight and in southeast portion Wednesday forenoon.

Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire: Slightly cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon; scattered showers tonight.

Massachusetts: Slightly cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon; scattered showers tonight and over southeast portion Wednesday forenoon.

Vermont: Slightly cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon; scattered light showers early tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:30 p. m., height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 6:06 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

Lightship Coming Back

Boston lightship, withdrawn from its station at the approach to Boston harbor about three months ago, is to be re-established tomorrow when the whistle buoy that was substituted for the lightship will be discontinued, mariners were notified today by Coast Guard officials.

Tower of Trumpeters Viewed As One of 'Sights' of Boston

Sightseeing tours of Boston usually omit the Tower of the Trumpeters, and it is only the occasional visitor who cranes his neck for a better view of the figures about 170 feet up, at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street.

The four stone angels at the corners of the square turret, with their long trumpets summoning the world to the "grand assize," and the figures carved in a stone frieze on all four sides were designed by the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, Auguste Bartholdi of France.

The tower is a part of the First Baptist Church, a structure of Roxbury pudding stone, trimmed with sandstone, in Southern Romanesque style. Contrary to rumors which have been circulating in the City, the Church owns the tower, the land on which it stands and the entire property, absolutely in fee simple.

Before the Baptists bought the meeting house in 1881 it was the property of the Brattle Square Unitarian Society. It was erected in 1872, in the form of a Greek cross. An oblong piece of sandstone, inserted as a memorial and brought from the old Brattle Square meeting house, bears the inscription, "John Hancock Esq. July 27. 1772." He was a regular attendant at the original Unitarian meeting house.

The frieze running around the tower contains four sculptured groups of figures representing baptism, communion, marriage and death. The likeness of Charles Sumner is to be found in the baptismal scene; that of Longfellow is the central figure in the communion scene, and with him are Emerson and Hawthorne. Lincoln and Garibaldi are to be seen portrayed in the marriage group.

H. H. Richardson was the architect of the church building, and the tower was designed by Stanford White. All that is missing from the original exterior is a decorative finial on top of the tower, which succumbed to the ravages of time.

The frieze was carved in situ by Italian artisans. After the hurricane of September, 1938, the secretary of the Church found a stone arm and a trumpet, from one of the angels, lying in the grass. These, as well as another trumpet which fell down later, have been replaced and the stonework reinforced. The bell which summons Back Bay Baptists to divine worship on Sundays was installed in 1809 in the old Brattle Square meeting house. It was cast in London, and weighs 3,469 pounds. It cost the membership $2,000. The Stillman Chapel was added to the building when it passed from the original owners to the First Baptist Church.

N. E. Crops Found Affected By Poor Weather Conditions

Weather conditions during the last half of August were only moderately favorable for the development of vegetable crops in Southern New England, according to a statement issued today by the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Excessive moisture from frequent showers was reported in some parts of New Hampshire and Maine.

"Temperatures during the period averaged normal or a little above, and sunshine was abundant in the Southern New England States," the report set forth. "The dry soil conditions prevailing in Rhode Island, much of Connecticut, and Southeastern Massachusetts at mid-August have become more acute, and have been extended. Plant growth has been retarded in these areas by the lack of sufficient moisture," the report continued.

Snap Beans

Supplies of snap beans, which have been relatively light, "are now increasing as late plantings come into production," the report said. Marketing during the next two weeks are expected to be moderate in volume.

Beets were reported to have made good growth where moisture supplies were adequate, but in the drier areas growth has been slow. Late cabbage crops were reported to have been adversely affected by dry weather in much of the important producing areas.

Growth of carrots has been retarded in many areas by dry weather. Movement of the crop in Connecticut has started, but only light marketings are expected before mid-September in Southern New England.

Celery Crops

Good conditions were reported for some plantings of celery. Marketings have been moderate to date, but are expected to increase during the next several weeks.

Fall spinach is reported in good condition where soil moisture has been adequate. Market receipts have been light, but are expected to increase to moderate levels during the next two weeks.

A lower condition for winter squash is reported by growers in the principal producing areas. Some plantings are late, and the set of squash is light in many fields, according to the report.

Sweet corn marketings have declined sharply since peak levels were reached in early August. Offerings from Massachusetts and Connecticut are expected to be moderate during the next two weeks.

While dry weather tended to reduce the yield, a tomato crop of excellent quality is being harvested generally, according to the report.

Museum to Show War-Inspired Art

One of the first large historic collections of World War II art, the Life magazine group of 146 pictures, has been secured by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to go on display Nov. 6.

The collection, done by such artist-war correspondents as Henry Billings, Julien Binford, Aaron Bohrod, Floyd Davis, Peter Hurd, Edward Laning, Tom Lea and Fletcher Martin, among others, depicts the war from its start to the American campaign in North Africa.

First exhibited in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the Life collection is to be placed on view at museums throughout the country. The sponsor plans to donate the group for permanent exhibit in whatever national memorial is erected to commemorate World War II.

Presidents of U. S Honored by Harvard

Presidents of the United States who have received honorary degrees from Harvard: All LL.D.)

George Washington 1776.
Thomas Jefferson 1787.
James Monroe 1817.
Andrew Jackson 1833.
Ulysses S. Grant 1872.
Rutherford B. Hayes 1877.
William H. Taft 1905.
Woodrow Wilson 1907.
Herbert C. Hoover 1917.
Franklin D. Roosevelt 1929.

Interest Seen As Lagging In City Election

A surprising lack of interest in this fall's municipal election, Nov. 2, was seen today in the fact that only 69 candidates had filed for the City Council and seven for the School Committee, about one-third of the number during the last off-year election in 1939.

In view of the fact that if Mayor Tobin obtains a commission in the Army the President of the City Council will be Acting Mayor of Boston for the balance of his term, the contest for the 22 seats in the Council Chamber was expected to be unusually lively. The deadline for filing nomination papers is at 5 p. m. today.

Nominees for the City Council must have 300 signatures to be certified for the ballot, while those on the School Committee need 2,000. Among the nominees for the School Committee are the three incumbents, Daniel J. McDeavitt, Chairman; Clement A. Norton, and Joseph C. White. Joseph Lee, a former member, has also filed.

In the Council race, up until 1 o'clock this afternoon, Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., of Ward 13, current President of the Council, was unopposed in his ward. He is a likely candidate for the Council presidency next year, it was said, but will be elected only after a protracted contest for what may turn out to be the best position on the municipal pay roll.

A comparison of the numbers filing for the School Committee and City Council in the last two previous elections discloses that in 1939 25 filed for the School Committee and 157 for the City Council, while in 1941, a mayoralty election, 23 filed for the School Committee and 136 for the City Council.

The last date for substitutions is October 6, and it is believed that if the Mayor goes into the armed services before that date several candidates, who are now stalking horses, will be withdrawn in favor of stronger candidates.

Zionists Charge 'Smear Campaign'

A "smear campaign against the Zionists" has been charged by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, nationally known Zionist leader.

Speaking at the 23rd annual New England regional convention of the movement Sunday, Rabbi Silver declared that in the Near East as well as in the United States, "panic propaganda designed to make the Jews a permanent minority in Palestine is going on through willing henchmen."

He denied vehemently that civil strife would result in Palestine if Zionist claims were granted now, and declared:

"There is a political conspiracy of vast intrigue to exploit what is called the need for security of the Allied arms in the Near East. Being pushed in Palestine, London and Washington is the line that Palestine should be reconstituted as a bi-national state. This provides the Arabs shall be a permanent majority and the Jews a permanent minority."

Local Post Offices To Display Number

Placing of the new postal numerals over the doors of all postal establishments within the Boston Postal District—subject to the release of essential materials by the war boards—is planned by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

This is taken to indicate the permanency of the new unit numbering system in the mail addresses, according to postal officials. The Postmaster has already ordered the number 26 placed over the door of the new Mattapan Post Office in raised letters.

The new system requires a number after the name of the city or town in the Boston Postal District, to expedite sorting and delivery by new employees who lack training in the handling of the mails, officials declared. The public is urged to include the number assigned to their home or business address in all letterheads they send out, so that the number may become a part of the address of each person.

Teamsters to Buy Bonds With Raise

Eight months of a retroactive pay increase will be mostly invested in war bonds by members of the teamsters' union, it was announced here recently by John J. Del Monte, business representative of the union.

Concrete drivers of the Boston Sand and Gravel Company of Cambridge were awarded the advance last month, when the New England War Labor Board approved a raise of eight cents an hour. Their case was placed before the Board last December. When the Board made the increases apply back to January, that meant lump sums for 100 men ranging from $75 up to $250 and $300 each. The company is now arranging for the bond purchases. The union is Local 373 of the teamsters, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Church Bells Will Herald Start of Huge Bond Drive

Blasts of factory whistles and the ringing of church bells next Thursday at 8:30 a. m., which has been requested by the United States Treasury, will be the signal to "Back the Attack with War Bonds" and launch the Third War Loan Drive.

In Massachusetts, bells of churches of all denominations will peal to announce that the greatest campaign ever waged by the Treasury—subscription of $15,000,000,000 in War Bonds nationwide by civilians only — is launched. Factory whistles are to join in on this celebration in those communities where their sounding will not be confused with air-raid signals.

In Boston bands scattered through central locations will play throughout the day. Continuous entertainment has also been arranged. Radio programs are scheduled to carry the Third War Loan message.

Picture Stars Here Friday

Next day the Hollywood Bond Cavalcade and its co-operating motion picture stars will arrive in Boston from Washington. After a day of parading and various activities the players will present a show in the Boston Garden. Tickets of admission to this show may be had only through the purchase of War Bonds.

This rousing start for the Third War Loan, which may exceed previous War Loans of this and World War I in fervor, emphasize the magnitude of the financing campaign which the Government is carrying to every man, woman, and child, industry, every society and association—to loan funds to speed the day of victory.

Massachusttts' quota in this drive will be $783,000,000 which comes fairly close to the New England quota of $1,100,000,000 which was collected in the Second War Loan. The new quota means that every one of the State's more than 4,500,000 population should subscribe nearly $200 to put the State over the top in the drive.

Of particular concern to the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, is the State's quota of $102,000,000 in Series E bonds, which are purchasable from $18.75 up. The new quota is three times the Second War Loan amount. The Treasury is urging redoubled purchases of its lowest price denomination issue.

Seven types of War Bonds are being offered in the Third War Loan, as in the case of the Second Loan, providing investor opportunities for every type of buyer. Large-scale commercial buying of bonds, as is done by commercial banks for their portfolios, will not be permitted during this Third War Loan.

Massachusetts industries have already promised to co-operate in the Third Loan, many of them lending their personnel to sell bonds and themselves selling bonds as well as buying them. Insurance companies, which are planning to buy large amounts as in previous loans, are lending personnel and publicizing the Third Loan.

Place to Answer Questions

A War Bond Information Center has been established in Boston for the Third Loan and a call to Hancock 8200 will connect a prospective bond subscriber to trained financial workers who will be on hand to answer every type of question regarding government securities. This Information Center will be open daily and Sundays from 7 a. m. until midnight.

Scheduled to arrive with the Bond Cavalcade on Friday in Boston are Greer Garson, Olivia DeHavilland, Lucille Ball, Betty Hutton, Kathryn Grayson, Fred Astaire, James Cagney, Dick Powell, Mickey Rooney, Harpo Marx, and Kay Kyser and his band. Several other motion pictures stars are scheduled to join the Cavalcade from Hollywood during its nationwide tour.

Boston's department stores, through Retail Trade Board, have provided band music and entertainment at eight stands, between the hours of 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., on the opening day of the drive.

All retail store employees have been invited to a mass meeting in the Boston Garden tomorrow evening, at which there will be radio, stage, and screen entertainment. Throughout the Third War Loan retail stores employees who are selling bonds will wear tags proclaiming "I sell bonds."

The Army Air Force has announced that it is bringing to Boston nearly 2,000,000 in equipment for display, including a Republic Thunderbolt P-47 fighter plane.

Shakeup in Fire Inspection Of Boston Urged by Fin. Com.

A recommendation that the inspection service of the Fire Department be reorganized to uncover and eliminate fire hazards which apparently persist in Boston has been made by the Boston Finance Commission in an extensive review of departmental procedure since the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

Reporting to Mayor Tobin late Saturday, the Finance Commission found that considerable public discussion as to the adequacy and the efficacy of the fire protection and prevention work of the city departments had prompted the question as to whether they are organized to perform efficiently to prevent fires.

A partial answer to this question is disclosed in the report itself where it quotes the National Fire Protection Association to show that Boston has had the greatest per capita fire loss, $4.08, during the past five years of the 11 largest cities in the country. Cleveland is second with a figure of $2.30, while the average for the 11 cities is only $1.75.

Inspected City Property

To determine just what the local implications of these figures were the Finance Commission examined several municipal properties maintained by the City for its own required activities and all structures in which fire protection should be one of the major items of administration, the report stated.

These included the Long Island Hospital and Infirmary, the Deer Island House of Correction, the City Hospital, the Sanatorium in Mattapan, the Central Public Library, and many branch libraries scattered throughout the city, and in only one of them were conditions "such as should give the occupants little worry."

"No one will question that regular inspection of these city institional buildings for fire hazards is of first importance," the report stated. "Yet, first of all, the Finance Commission found that uniformly there was no regular periodic inspection of them by the Fire Department.

None Passed Full Test

"Some were given more attention by the Fire Department than others, but none was given the degree of attention which ought to be expected of an organization which was fully conscious of its obligation and responsibility."

Citing Long Island as an example, the Finance Commission reported that it found at that hospital an inadequate supply of water, practically no fire fighting organization, defective equipment, inadequately marked egresses, and faulty electric wiring.

The obligation for comprehensive fire prevention work is clearly placed by statute on the Fire Department which, the report continues, operates to this end through its own inspectors of the Fire Prevention Division. This subdepartmental group consists of 56 men, 34 of whom are inspectors, carried at a total pay roll of $123,000.

Although the Finance Commission in its report was quick to point out that the simple reporting of a hazardous condition either by the Division's inspectors or the district inspection force, is not sufficient to remove the hazard, some factors exist within the department that by their very nature make for insufficient inspection.

"With respect to organization, it is striking," the report states, "that the Fire Prevention Division is used as a haven for disabled men. They receive no special training in inspectional work, a field which today requires technically trained men if work is to be done properly.

"Certain rules of the Department appear to be inadequate. For instance, one rules goes into great detail on how a building inspection to to be made, yet another rule obviates the necessity of a detailed report of the inspection. The latter report merely requires a report that a building is 'good,' or 'bad.' Such a report cannot, of itself, be sufficient guarantee that a careful inspection has been made.

Way Open for Faking

"The inspection by the district units is supposedly on a routine block-by-block basis," the report continues, "however, the paucity of the information required in the reports of the inspections makes one wonder if any inspection was made at all. The reports might well have been written up in the firehouse without any visitation."

The Finance Commission warned against "spot inspection" as opposed to comprehensive, regular visits that would in time provide adequate inspection of the whole city, and remarked upon the fact that the Fire Department in 1929 ignored a recommendation that its Fire Prevention Division be reorganized along technical lines.

William A. Reilly, Fire Commissioner, in a statement that followed the Finance Commission's report, said that fire prevention work in Boston is "better now than it ever was under any previous administration." While Institutions Commissioner Hugh J. Campbell in a similar statement pointed to the new men's dormitory, renovated water supply lines, and an effective fire-fighting organization as evidence that hazardous conditions are corrected or in the process of being so.

Cases Continued

Four men pleaded guilty to charges of wearing the uniform of the armed forces illegally in the United States Federal Court today. Their cases were continued one week in an attempt to get them into some branch of the service or the Merchant Marine before sentencing them. They were John Baptista Almida, of Boston, and George Brown Quinn, of Dorchester, Stuart G. Garfield, of Akron, Ohio, and George W. Dresser, of Peekskill, N. Y.

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Living Cost to Be Cut Again But East Gets No More Gas

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—There was good news for the housewife today in acting OPA Administrator Chester Bowles' announced intention of further cutting the cost of living 4.5 per cent, but a word of caution against expecting a lot more meat and definite disappointment for East Coast motorists eagerly awaiting more gasoline.

At the same time, the War Food Administration hinted it would soon move to control milk sales, now highest on record. The plan does not involve point rationing, it was said. If milk consumption continues to expand, WFA warned, cheese, butter, evaporated milk and other dairy foods will decline below amounts necessary to meet essential civilian requirements.

Although OPA announced a few days ago that the nation's meat stores will have about 7 per cent more meat in September than in August, Mr. Bowles put a damper on housewives' visions of steak and chops every evening by pointing out that the WFA's suspension of slaughtering quotas will not mean larger civilian supplies.

Excess Goes to Armed Forces

"All meat slaughtered in excess of that needed to honor ration coupons has been allocated by WFA to the armed forces and to other needs of the Government," Mr. Bowles explained.

"The suspension of slaughtering quotas does not mean a reduction of the Government's need, nor an increase in civilian supplies. It simply means that upon rationing is placed the sole responsibility for limiting the civilian use of meat so that the military and other Government requirements can be fully met.

"Some people have supposed that the lifting of the quotas would mean larger civilian supplies, and as a result, a reduction in point values. This is not so."

Mr. Bowles warned retailers not to increase their meat purchases materially, else they will "find themselves with excessive stocks—and deprive the military of its essential meat requirements." Retailers, he pointed out, may reduce point values below official levels only when meat is in imminent danger of spoilage and when money prices are lowered proportionately.

Dim Outlook for More Gas

Hopes for increased gasoline on the East Coast in the near future were dashed in another OPA statement indicating that A-6 coupons now in use will have to last through Nov. 21. There has been talk of moving the expiration date ahead to Oct. 21.

"At the present time," the OPA statement said, "the supply situation in the East is not sufficiently improved to make an increase possible, and motorists must plan to make their A-6 coupons last through Nov. 21."

It was made clear, however, that the expiration date of "A" books on the East Coast has not been definitely settled.

In his cost-of-living statement, Mr. Bowles pointed out that prices have been going down now for three months, but added, "There is still some way to go.

"We still have to bring about a reduction of 4.5 per cent before prices are brought into line with stabilized wage rates."

Difference in Timing

Mr. Bowles took to task those who say that there is no further necessity for reducing prices because average weekly and hourly earnings have increased more rapidly than the cost of living. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently issued such a statement.

"You have to remember," Mr. Bowles said, "that under the stabilization agreement we are dealing with the relation between the cost of living and hourly wage rates—not weekly earnings. . . . To attempt to freeze total weekly earnings would be both unfair and disastrous.

"So far as this agency is concerned," Mr. Bowles added, "we intend to do everything possible to continue and speed up the reduction in the cost of living. We want to see the cost of living figures reduced to the point at which wage rates were stabilized. We know the large percentage of the American people agree with us."

John Cudahy

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7 (AP)—John Cudahy, who was killed when thrown from his horse on his country estate near here, held the office of Wisconsin Director of Civilian Defense and formerly held several diplomatic posts, including that of U. S. Ambassador to Belgium.

Mr. Cudahy was named Ambassador to Poland in 1933 by President Roosevelt, and served until 1937, when he was made Minister to Eire. He became Ambassador to Belgium in 1940, and held that post until 1943. He was in Brussels when the invasion came, and remained until 1941. Before returning to the United States he interviewed Adolf Hitler, and reported that he thought that there should be no interference with the German leader's aims in Europe.

Mr. Cudahy was the son of Patrick Cudahy. The elder Cudahy, born in Ireland, founded the City of Cudahy and the Cudahy Brothers Company, a meat packing concern known throughout the world.

Dr. Aleš Hrdlicka

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, who passed on here Sept 5, came to America as a Czechoslovakian immigrant boy of 13 and won world renown as an anthropologist. He was the leading exponent of the theary that human life did not exist on the American continent in pre-historic days.

Dr. Hrdlička gave up a medical career to become an anthropologist and since 1903 had been associated with the Smithsonian Institution, serving since 1910 as curator of the division of physical anthropology.

In support of his contention that the first inhabitants of this continent came from Asia by the way of the Bering Strait—a position that provoked a controversy—he made many trips to Alaska and Russia.

Reginald McKenna

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1915-16 and Chairman of the Midland Bank since 1919, who passed on in London yesterday was First Lord of the Admiralty in 1908-11 and Home Secretary from 1911 to 1915. Before that he had served in Parliament and as Financial Secretary of the Treasury and President of the Board of Education.

Well, You Might Call 'em 'Horse Marines'

United States Coast Guard

Coast Guard Mounted Patrol Guards Beaches

When the cavalry gave way to tanks, it looked as if the horse was on his way out of the Army; but you just can't keep a good horse in the stable. Here they come in handy with the Coast Guard in patrolling the long stretches of coast line in the West. A detail fords an inlet on the Pacific Coast, on the alert for enemy agents attempting to land on lonely beaches as well as keeping watch for ships in distress and other emergencies that are likely to occur where the ocean meets the land.

Two Limiteds Wrecked With Heavy Losses

By the Associated Press

Two of America's crack trains—the Congressional Limited and the 20th Century Limited—were wrecked within approximately 10 hours last night and today with more than 60 persons killed in the first crash and three killed and several hurt in the Century crackup.

The flyers, each carrying scores of Labor Day vacationists, were bound for New York.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Congressional Limited, one of the world's fastest trains, split in two as it headed into a curve at Frankford Junction, in Northeast Philadelphia. The train was en route from Washington and a few minutes before had left North Philadelphia station.

At least 62 persons were known killed and 123 were injured.

Railroad officials said a waste-packed journal box "ran hot" on the front of the seventh car, burning the wheel loose from the axle.

Roy W. Howard, President of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Mrs. Howard were among the passengers. They were said to have escaped uninjured, but could not be located.

Lin Yutang, the Chinese author, was another who escaped uninjured.

Also among the passengers were Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, wife of the former Secretary of War, now a Brigadier General, and Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, wife of the former President of the U. S. Steel Corporation and President Roosevelt's personal ambassador to the Vatican.

Traffic on the mainline was still blocked early today, but freight and through passenger trains were rerouted around the city on a cut-off extending from Trenton, N. J., to Coatesville, Pa., 30 miles west of Philadelphia, and on other railroad lines.

Army guards with fixed bayonets headed a crowd away from the wreckage. Stretcher bearers had difficulty getting through the thousands who earlier had gathered at the scene, which is in a crowded business and industrial section, three miles east of the North Philadelphia station.

The 20th Century, New York Central Railroad extra fare train eastbound from Chicago, was wrecked today about two miles east of Canastota, N. Y. Four main-line tracks were blocked.

The cause of the accident was not immediately determined.

The locomotive, mail and club cars and at least two Pullmans were derailed.

In Washington, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said today that "there is no evidence of sabotage" in the Congressional Limited wreck. An F. B. I. official said an investigation showed mechanical failures as the cause of the mishap.

At Baltimore on Sept. 4 the partial derailment and wreck of a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train in which several persons were injured apparently was caused by a collision or sideswipe with a freight car, according to J. C. Kirk, Pennsylvania spokesman.

Mr. Kirk added that the wreck occurred at the junction of two tracks between Bayview and Back River. The passenger train was a special from Odenton, Md., bound for Philadelphia.

Wage Boost for Boeing Plants Seeks to Ease Labor Situation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The National War Labor Board contributed to a possible solution of the West Coast manpower crisis today with a wage boost for Boeing Aircraft workers which admittedly stretched its stabilization policy to the limit.

To help achieve production goals for Flying Fortresses, the Board approved a revised job classification and wage rate schedule which permits increases of more than $1 a day for some of the men and women who build them at Seattle and Renton, Wash.

In terms of wage stabilization policy, the Boeing decision is justified by the NWLB as a "rare and unusual" case. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson personally appealed to the NWLB a week ago to bend its policies to the utmost.

The new rates, ranging up to $1.60 an hour for top mechanics (plus 10 cents for night shift work), are subject to approval by Fred M. Vinson, Stabilization Director, The thinking of top government officials on the subject was demonstrated in the week-end announcement of tighter manpower controls for the West Coast. James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, said:

"We have already fallen behind schedule for vitally important war items on the West Coast due to the manpower shortages. It is obvious that drastic measures are required to increase the available labor supply. . . ."

The NWLB decision demonstrated the elastic nature of the wage controls. The maximum cost of living adjustment under the "Little Steel" formula—4½ cents an hour—was allowed the Boeing workers last March. The March decision split the public members of the Board. Yesterday's decision, said Chairman William H. Davis, was unanimous.

"This," said the NWLB chairman, "was brought to us as a rare and unusual case."

"Than which," he added, smiling at his own stretch of the language, "there is no rarer or unusualer."

Boeing, said Mr. Davis, "is the most important producer in the tightest labor market and is entitled to have the best rate in the community. And I think the machinists who do that work are entitled to it."

Mr. Davis would not concede the new rates necessarily meant an increase in production costs. The new schedule, he said, "is much more likely to reduce the cost of production than increase it." He cited an expected drop in labor turnover and said "enthusiastic co-operation is better than mere acquiescence."

Skilled Men Come First in Exemption

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 7

The National War Manpower Commission feels that "when it comes to taking men with critical skills away from industry, the Army's needs come second."

A NWMC spokesman thus confirmed as a national policy, statements made to Buffalo, N. Y., draft board members by Commander E. B. Erickson, Regional Selective Service Officer for New York, to the effect that "the needs of industry are paramount and the meeting of our (draft quota) comes next in importance."

The headquarters official emphasized, however, that this does not mean that Army and Navy calls for men upon draft boards are to go unfilled. It does mean, he said, that boards must resort to the drafting of fathers, under the terms laid down by the WMC on Aug. 14, rather than cripple war industry.

Boards Co-operate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The National War Labor Board declared it will not use its powers to nullify a decision of the National Labor Relations Board, saying that to do so "would be to nullify an Act of Congress."

Refusing unanimously to take jurisdiction in a dispute involving 2,000 Arizona copper mine workers, the Board asserted in a majority opinion by Wayne L. Morse, public member, that it "will use its powers to effectuate the decisions of the NLRB, where by so doing the more effective prosecution of the war may be aided, and it has done so in many cases.

"It will not and can not, however, use its powers to nullify those decisions. For, to do that would be to nullify an Act of Congress under which authority those decisions are rendered."

Government to Use Manpower In Areas Where Most Needed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Manpower shortages in vital aircraft and shipbuilding plants on the West Coast have prompted the Government to establish tight labor controls in the area.

The program, announced by James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, becomes effective Sept. 15. If it proves successful on the West Coast it may be extended to other areas.

Mr. Byrnes said the Government is prepared to slash production of other war and civilian goods if necessary, in order to insure an adequate labor supply for the aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

"We have already fallen behind schedule for vitally important war items on the West Coast due to the manpower shortages," he said. "It is obvious that drastic measures are required to increase the available labor supply on the West Coast and to insure the most efficient and economical use of the available supply."

Has Broad Power

The War Manpower Commission has broad powers to "encourage and facilitate transfer of workers from less urgent work" either by direct recruitment or by requiring releases from nonessential employment.

The new program provides for a mapping of production schedules by the War Production Board to meet the available labor supply and for establishment of an Area Urgency Production Committee to suggest changes in production schedules.

Other main points in the program include the setting up of manpower priorities and allocations, under WMC supervision, to rate factories according to their importance to the war and to recommend the maximum number of employees any employer may hire.

All proposals for new plant facilities which would involve increases in employment will be reviewed.

For Conserving Manpower

"Future expansions requiring manpower on the West Coast will be avoided in so far as possible," the Government announcement said, adding war production will be moved from the area "where it will be advantageous to the war program."

In another week-end manpower development, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Transportation, urged that railroad men work maximum hours and called for an end to "full crew" requirements and mileage limits on train jobs.

Mr. Eastman sent his recommendations to railroad 'executives and the heads of railroad unions.

"There is evidence that as a result of continued mileage limitations on some railroads, substantial numbers of train and engine men are not yet working the number of hours which can be reasonably considered full time under present conditions," Mr. Eastman said.

New York Port Busy

More than 120,000,000 tons of commerce moves through the port of New York each year.

Realistic OWI Again Backed By President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Following up a decision to give the public the stark facts of the war, President Roosevelt has sent out letters to the Army, the Navy and the State Department, intimating that the Office of War Information was set up for just that purpose and should have a freer hand.

OWI in any future disagreements with the Army or Navy may appeal to the White House itself, the President indicated, even when the services might claim "military security" as the reason for withholding facts.

The letters did little more than restate the powers originally conferred on OWI more than a year ago—powers which OWI never succeeded in exercising fully—but they have tended, authoritative sources said, to restore OWI's damaged prestige and to remind the armed services that the agency's recommendations are not to be ignored.

It was disclosed Sept. 4 that the Government proposes to give the public a "more realistic" view of the war through news accounts, photographs, and newsreels.

The presidential letters to Secretaries Henry L. Stimson, Frank Knox, and Cordell Hull make it clear that OWI men are to have full access to military information and pictures, except the most secret matters, and that OWI will participate, in an advisory capacity, in the decisions as to their release.

OWI people frequently have criticized the tendency of the armed forces to present the war to the public as one in which "nobody gets hurt." They have voiced the opinion that the public should see pictures of blasted American ships and planes as well as those of the Axis.

Tighter Control Due

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Increasingly tighter controls over manpower are due soon, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, said yesterday.

Addressing a Labor Day message to the nation on the heels of Government action to establish tight labor controls in the vital aircraft and shipbuilding areas on the West Coast, Mr. McNutt asserted that "many war industries are failing to meet their expanded schedules of production due to acute labor shortages."

"These expanding schedules," he said, "must be met if we are to do the industrial job necessary to winning the war."

Potter Palmer 2d

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Potter Palmer 2d, who passed on Sept. 3 at his summer home in Santa Barbara, Calif., was President of the Chicago Art Institute.

Also a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, he inherited in 1902 an estate of $8,000,000 which he built up to an estimated $100,000,000. He was trustee of the vast Bertha Honore Palmer estate which includes the Palmer House, a Loop hotel, and extensive holdings of real estate on Chicago's Gold Coast and in the Loop.

Seventh-Day Adventist Seminary Has New Head

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Denton E. Rebok, educator and missionary, is the new President of the Seventh-Day Adventist Theological Seminary at Takoma Park here.

Mr. Rebok, President during the past year of Southern Junior College at Collegedale, Tenn., succeeds Milton E. Kern.

American Labor Is Warned Every Axis Worker Is Foe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Leaders of labor, government and the fighting forces urged the American workingman Monday to recognize his counterpart in Axis lands as an enemy just as personal and just as deadly as the allied soldier faces.

That was the central theme of statements on Labor Day which heaped praise on home front forces for a miracle of production and urged them to still mightier efforts to shorten the war and save the lives of the men who use the weapons they forge.

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Chief of the Navy's Industrial Incentive Division, put it in a fighting man's succinct phrases:

"The immediate enemy of the American worker is his opposite number on the Axis production line, and he is a formidable enemy. But the American worker knows that man-for-man he can out-produce, out-create, any Axis worker, because the men and women of America are free, and are fighting to remain free. Ours is a greater, higher stake. The men and women of the production line will outproduce the Axis workers as surely as our armed forces will defeat the enemy's fighting men."

President Leads Off

President Roosevelt led off the chorus Saturday with a message of pride and confidence addressed to workers, farmers, and employers.

"To make time and thus save lives and suffering," the President said, "our American workers, employers and farmers will need not only to maintain their production pace but to increase it. Their record to date has been magnificent . . . That increased production effort will be forthcoming."

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, expressed pride in the war record of the organization and asserted it "will not rest on past achievements but will set ever higher goals."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said workers of the home front have met their test with success equal to that of their fighting brothers, but warned that "the tasks ahead of us appear even greater."

Urges No Strikes

He called on American workers to mantain their "no-strike" pledge and asked the Government for full stabilization of prices.

American production, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said, "is one of the major reasons why complete and sweeping victory must ultimately come to the United Nations."

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, described the plans now ready for vast military offensives are based largely on the supplies and weapons "that will be forthcoming from this great arsenal of democracy." He paid tribute to the "unstinted co-operation" of labor in the past and added, "we know we can depend on you."

James Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said labor had been a full teammate of the soldiers in North African, South Pacific and Sicilian victories, but "there can be no breathing spell. We dare not relax."

Toughest Job Yet to Come

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, expressed "grateful appreciation" from the Navy's fighting men but warned "the toughest part of the job is still ahead."

The War Finance Division of the Treasury laid stress on the patriotic action of the great body of labor in foregoing the traditional holiday to keep war production rolling, and to union workers' response to bond drives.

The Army's call for ever greater exertions by workers came from Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commanding General of the U. S. Eighth Air Force, in an "Army Hour" broadcast from England.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America said in its annual Labor Day Sunday message that a strong labor movement, in active co-operation with management, agriculture and government, was "a social necessity" in order to sustain democracy.

Baldwin Praised By Chief Executive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The highest praise for the Farm Security Administration and for the man who long directed its activities was voiced by President Roosevelt.

He wrote to C. B. Baldwin, who has just left his post as FSA Administrator to become the State Department's Area Director of Economic Operations for Italy, that his eight years of farm rehabilitation work had strengthened the nation "immeasurably" for "the defense and perpetuation of its democratic principles."

Mr. Roosevelt said Mr. Baldwin had made FSA a "proved and outstanding champion of the cause of the common man," and added:

"Criticism and resistance you have expected and received, but we know that the extension of democratic opportunity to those who do not have it inevitably faces the bitter opposition of selfish and short-sighted persons who fear the people."

Mr. Baldwin's new appointment was announced Sept. 3.

Julian William Mack

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Julian William Mack, who passed on here Sept. 5, was a retired Judge of the United States Circuit Court and Honorary President of the World Jewish Congress.

Judge Mack, active in Zionist activities for many years, served in executive capacities in many American and International Jewish organizations. He was President of the Palestine Endowment Fund, Inc., and of the Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Institute of Religion; a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, and Institute of Jewish Studies of Jerusalem.

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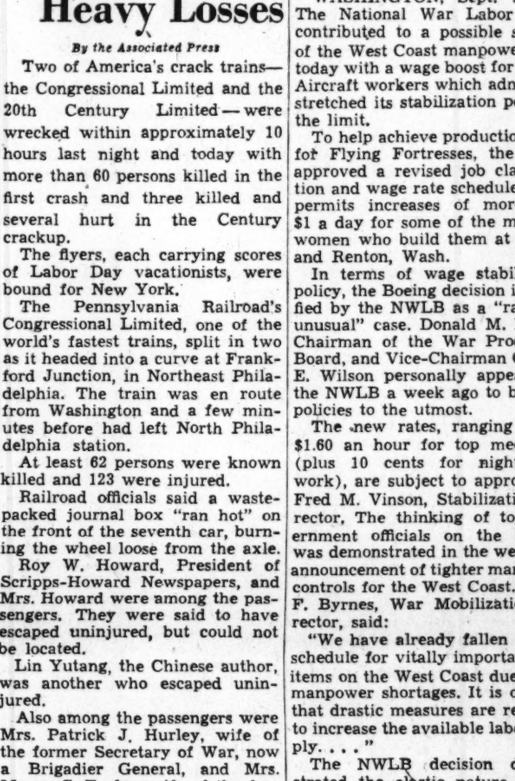
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NEW YORK CITY

'Art of Our Allies' on Display—Radio Schedules—Plays and Players

Chinese Screens, Scrolls, Porcelains, Textiles Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

With noteworthy speed, promoters of good will have engaged the fine arts as a subtle vehicle of mutual understanding. What better means of communication could be suggested than this international language; what better means of exchange than this universal currency?

We in Boston have felt close to China for years because it is our good fortune to possess a large and choice collection of art objects representative of its long, unbroken art tradition. The love of China's heritage is not limited to the Chinese export porcelains for which the Colonial forebears were ready and discriminating customers, nor do we concentrate our interest upon the trickily carved jades made in an epoch of suavity and sophistication well along in the artistic lineage.

Our Museum of Fine Arts is rich in the substance of the far and classical past of China, in the ritual bronzes of the Shang and Chou epochs, in the exquisite mirrors of the Han, in stone carvings of the North Wei and T'ang Dynasties, in pictures of the T'ang and Sung, in magnificent specimens of pottery, lacquer and jade.

Yes, we possess a great deal that is of first significance. It is beautifully installed in special galleries, with good lighting, no crowding, and with frequent disquisitions conducted in the galleries amidst the treasure by well-informed lecturers.

* * *

This is a steady fare which stands in readiness at any moment for the eager or curious spectator. There is no need of a war, and an attendant program of culture improvised with patriotic expeditiousness, to bring the art of China to us Bostonians. We know it, love it, and pass on the good word, wartime or peace.

But it was inevitable that China have its turn in the sequence of exhibitions being presented under the general title, Art of Our Allies. The British display is still current in the Special Exhibition Galleries, and alongside it the display of Chinese art objects seems casual. It is installed in the Print Department, where the Russian, Netherlands and Belgian displays were shown. It consists of screens, hanging scrolls, porcelains and a few woven textiles.

The commanding exhibit is a 12-fold screen upon the partition of which is painted an idyllic scene of birds, water, flowers, rocks. The Chinese employed screens for centuries and centuries before this specimen was made, and indeed, the screen was a domestic decorative art, lacking the status of an object of fine art. Yet skill and good taste seemed a common gift, and apparently apt craftsmen provided these objects of utility without holding their accomplishment in especially high regard.

The numerous birds portrayed in flight or at rest show careful study of specific types, knowledge of characteristics of form, plumage, and bearing, and nimble recording with the brush. The knowledge of natural forms and the absorption with nature, a never exhausted source of inspiration, is revealed in other exhibits, in hanging scrolls and album pictures.

* * *

The depiction of each subject, the flowering peach or plum blossom, the full-blown peony, the sturdy bamboo, is an utmost expression of the fullest and most expressive and most beautiful moment of its existence. The Chinese artist sought to identify himself with the object in nature as he painted, to elicit the inner rhythms. We are impressed by this common trait in whatever medium, whether in porcelain, paint, lacquer or tapestry, the desire to reveal the perfect moment.

But even the ideal form may harden into a cliché, tighten into a convention, become cursory and sleek. In this small exhibtion we may discern the difference between the earlier workmanship, which manifests greater buoyancy and vitality, and the latter handiwork that became luxurious and refined.

The 12-fold screen of "Coromandel" lacquer is of the type that was imported in Europe two and three centuries ago. Made of hard red wood and lacquered with black, it was then decorated with intricate brightly colored scenes. The intricacy of the process discloses the diligence and indefatigability of the artisans of the epoch of K'ang Hsi. We would readily exchange this busy piece for the magnificent little painting on silk of a "Parakeet on a Blossoming Pear Branch."

The tapestries are of the Ming period, and their execution is so delicate that they seem like painted pictures. The porcelains of the K'ang Hsi period (1662-1722) show the fine glazes and the flowery designs characteristic of the workshops that flourished and progressed in an era of great prosperity.

When visiting this exhibition, a detour should be made to the permanent Chinese collections. The special display serves as a sort of hors d'œuvre.

Screen News

Rowland V. Lee will direct and Louis Calhern has been signed for the lead role of the Viceroy in "The Bridge of San Luis Rey."

* * *

Cancelling a three-week-vacation before she begins her role in the David O. Selznick-United Artists film, "Since You Went Away," Shirley Temple has taken over direction of a Red Cross playlet, "Ninety-Eight Six," written by Mary McCall, Jr. She is directing a group of teen age girls as part of the Nurse's Aid program.

Wide World

Three Men of the Theater at Work

Left to right are Elia Kazan, S. J. Perelman, and Kurt Weill, respectively the director, author, and composer of "One Touch of Venus," which makes its debut at the Shubert in Boston on Sept. 17.

Maurice Seymour

June Walker and Jean Martin

In "Life With Father," continuing at the Colonial

Melville Cooper on Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One of the pleasantest elements in the successful revival of "The Merry Widow," by the New Opera Company, at the Majestic Theater, is the acting of the part of Popoff, ambassador of the mythical kingdom of Marsovia which can be saved from bankruptcy only by the marriage of the prince of Marsovia and the merry widow who owns most of its oil wells. Popoff is a part that is usually clowned, but in this revival he is played "straight" by Melville Cooper.

"Any part, however slight, can be played straight," said Mr. Cooper to a caller at the theater. "And that is the only way to play Popoff, in my opinion. After all, he is on a serious mission. If the lovers don't marry, the country will suffer, and it is up to him to bring the young people together.

"So I play Popoff as a straight part, and it is amusing that way, as you can judge from the audience's laughter. He's a bit on the ludicrous side, to be sure, but let the spectators be the judge of that. If I were to try to be funny in the part, by resorting to any extravagant antics, many spectators would stop laughing, because I would be robbing them of their privilege of helping to act the play. There would be nothing left for them to do."

Mr. Cooper, though his stage work extends back 25 years, has been much occupied since 1935 with motion picture work in Hollywood. He will be seen shortly in "Holy Matrimony," a picture in which Monty Woolley and Gracie Fields appear as a bright team of funmakers. Mr. Cooper played Greer Garson's suitor in "Pride and Prejudice," and during the past few years has been in such films as "Life Begins at 8:30," "Once Upon a Thursday," "This Above All," "The Lady Eve," "Submarine Zone," "Tovarich," "Rebecca," "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," "Scotland Yard," and "Adventures of Robin Hood," among many others. "The Scarlet Pimpernel" was one of his London films.

His stage work extends back to World War I days in England. He is perhaps best remembered in New York for his prodigious consumption of bananas in J. B. Priestley's comedy, "Laburnum Road."

Mr. Cooper got his start with the Stratford-on-Avon company. Then after more than four years in the war he went with the Birmingham Repertory Company for five years, playing important parts in many sorts of plays. His longest run was as Samuel Sweetland in "The Farmer's Wife," which had 1,329 performances. He acted in "This Year of Grace," "Journey's End," "Back to Methuselah," and many other plays in London, before coming to the United States under contract to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

He is happy over his role in "The Merry Widow," particularly since it gives him a chance to sing, as he informed his caller with a wink.

E. C. S.

Dance Teachers Meet

The Dancing Teachers Club of Boston is holding its twentieth annual convention at the Hotel Bradford this week, through Friday.

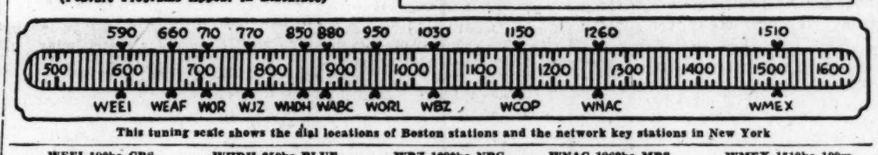
The visiting faculty includes Muriel Stuart of the School of American Ballet, New York, for Ballet; Doris Weber for children's work; Marjorie Hartoin of the Hartoin-DeSylva Studios, Hempstead, Long Island, and Johnny Sager, for novelty and tap; Lisan Kay, a former member of the Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet and Nimura's partner, for modern work; Naomi Gilooly, for acrobatics; and for ballroom, Franklyn Oakley and George Rutherford of New York, Myron Ryder of Springfield, Harriet A. James of Salem, and Ruth I. Byrne of Boston and Dorchester.

Lucille Marsh, editor of Dance Magazine, will conduct cotillions and a forum on keying teaching to the war program.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across Caribbean ..	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio..	United Nations Relief	"Pepper Young's Family"	Maxine Keith, songs	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk.	'Quiz Wizard"	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news ..	Sonny Dunham's Orch..
4:15	Reporter; news ...	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch....	Concert Miniatures	Dick Haymes' Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch....	"Full Speed Ahead": U.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..
4:45	Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk	S. Navy Pgm.; or.; chor.	Harold Grant's Orch....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news....	Earl Hines' Orchestra..
5:15	F. Howe, m. c.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	"Follies"; quartet..	'Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch..	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	"American Women"	Music; 'Chisholm Trail'	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates....	News; Sports Reporter...	News service	Sports comment .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; sports ..	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Gloria Carroll, songs	Rhumba Rhythm	Music for Moderns: songs	News from abroad	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery" ..	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Salute to Youth"; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"..	John Carter, songs ....
7:45	Hour; songs; orch. ..	"You and the War"	mond Paige's Or; soloist	Fred Lang, news	Show Boat Melodies ....
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade....	Treasury Star Parade....
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Velma Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band .....
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says: quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies"...	You Shall Have Music..
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, m.c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank DeVel's Or.; songs	You Shall Have Music..
9:00	"Burns & Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Poe's	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Pade-
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	"Tell-Tale Heart"	News service	rewski; Anniversary Al-
9:30	Report to Nation ..	Les Brown's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	bum .....
9:45	Report to Nation ..	Dance orchestra; sports	rade; C. Dragon's music.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	"Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing..	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news..	News; Music .....
10:15	Adams"; dr. series	"Waltz Time"	Shop; songs; comedy	Sunny Skylar, songs	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	Musical program	'Silver Nocturne'; music.	"Beat the Band"; Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	'Silver Nocturne'; news.	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Munsical Roundup	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:00	News; news an'lysis	Newscast	News; baseball scores	News service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news.	Tommy Reynold's Orch..	Harry James' Orchestra
11:30	Republican National	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Frederick	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Committee talks	Swing Shift Music; news	"Music You Want"	Dvonch, guest cond.	Day's End; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-030kc-1NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock .	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	"Zip"; Military Band...	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Band Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music.....	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Toast	Musical Timetable ....
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable ....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable ....
9:00	"Morning, Ladies" ..	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk....	News; Ruth Moss Int....	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews....	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays.	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade..	Spotlight Revue	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair; Talk....	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"..	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	"Lora Lawton"; sketch.	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories..	Saugus Victory Pair....	"The Open Door"; sk..	Choir Loft	L. Grossman, talk ....
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	"Helpmate"; sketch....	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	'Tops in Bands'	'Woman of America': sk.	riety show; orchestra..	Mason .....
11:00	'Date'; 'Caribbean'	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga .....
11:15	"Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard..	"Music for You" .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	News commentator	"Snow Village"; sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph:	Melody for Meditation.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Uncle Ned's Varieties".	"David Harum"; sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks.	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs....	"At the Console"	The Pepper Shaker....
12:30	Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	'Baukhage Talking,' news	"You're Telling Us!"....	News service	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"....	Hank Lawson's Band	Italian Quarter Hour...
1:30	"Vic and Sade"...	ABC's of OPA	"Editor's Daughter"....	Musical Roundup	Religious program .....
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program .....
2:00	Serial drama	Home Front: Int.; Music	Guiding Light: drama	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	"We Love and Learn'	Ladies, Be Seated.....	"Light of the World"	Sports comments	Musical Novelty .....
2:45	"Pepper Young's"....	Ladies, Be Seated.....	Hymn recital	Across the Footlights ..	News Service .....
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	News	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Telegraphic reports:	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio..	State Dept. of Education:	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; orchestra	'Right to Happiness"..	Dodgers, baseball game	Jamboree .....
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife: sketch	Telegraphic reports:	Les Brown's Orchestra..
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch....	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Horace Heidt's Orch....
4:30	Gov. Saltonstall ...	Air Express Music.....	Lorenzo Jones: sketch....	Dodgers, baseball game	Xavier Cugat's Orch....
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": dr...	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	The Charioteers .....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	Dodgers, baseball game	Dodgers, baseball game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Musical Poll of Hits	Sports Matinee	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet..	'Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter," drama..	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	American Women	Music; Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates....	News; Sports reporter..	News service	Sports news .....
	"Texas Rangers"	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers..	Press Roundup; sports..	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs.....	Music for Moderns: songs	News from abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Third War Loan; talks..	Duke Ellington's Orch..	The Lyric Theater....
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Duke Filington's Orch.	Your Army .....
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	"Sizing Up the News"....	Treasury Star Parade..
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch..	comedy mystery drama	"Impact," Leo Cherne ..	Ed Barry's Band.....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Show: J. C. Flippen,	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	'Take a Card': quiz with	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:45	Hersholt; News ..	m. c.; songs; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus .....
9:00	President Roosevelt:	President Roosevelt; See.	President Roosevelt; See.	President Roosevelt; See.	President Roosevelt; See.
9:15	Third War Loan	Morgenthau; Third War	Morgenthau; Third War	Morgenthau; Third War	Morgenthau; Third War
9:30	Drive; variety	Loan Drive; variety	Loan Drive; variety	Loan Drive; Variety	Loan Drive; variety
9:45	show; guest artists	program; guest stars.	program; guest stars.	Program; guest stars...	program; guest stars.
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news...	News Service .....
10:15	Jerome Kern Music	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	News service	Your Army .....
10:30	"Hasten the Day"..	Harry Greene's Orch...	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Fishermen's Program	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Red Nichols' Orchestra
11:00	M. Gould's Orch.;	News	News; Baseball scores...	News service	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
11:15	Alec Templeton	Third War Loan Drive	Third War Loan Drive	Third War Loan Drive	Third War Loan Drive
11:30	Third War Loan	Program from Boston	Program from Boston	Program from Boston	Program from Boston
11:45	Dr.; Boston Com...	Common; speakers	Common; speakers	Common; speakers	Common; speakers ....

'Blithe Spirit' And 'Patriots' Cast Changes

Haila Stoddard now has the role previously played by Leonora Corbett in "Blithe Spirit," which returned to New York Monday for a four-week engagement before starting on a tour that brings it to Boston in October. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood and Mildred Natwick continue as the other three of the four stars.

* * *

Julie Haydon will play the part of Thomas Jefferson's daughter, Patsy, in "The Patriots," Sidney Kingsley's play which comes to Boston on Oct. 11 as the third in the subscription series.

* * *

Twenty-two shows gave Labor Day matinee performances in New York this year in comparison to 12 a year ago. This year the date found 23 productions current on Broadway; a year ago there were 17.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Water colors, drawing by Thomas Rowlandson. Marine etchings by C. G. A. Wilson (main staircase and Chavannes Gallery). Women's Army Corps (1st floor, U. S. Service Alcove).

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by contemporary New Englanders.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Hawes Daguerreotypes and Miscellany of Prints.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Opening Sept. 2. Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Arts of Our Allies: England; Arts of Our Allies: China. Through Oct. 3. Fifteen Years of Museum School Alumni. Through Sept. 12. Early Church Silver of Malden, Newton, and Waltham. Through September. Etchings by Daniel Chedowiecki; Designs by Jean Pillemont; American Embroidery.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Summer exhibition; designs for stained glass windows by William R. Jack; lithographs of the mansions of England in the olden time, by Joseph Nash, 1808-1878. Through Oct. 15. Open 10 a. m. to 5. Sundays 2-5, (closed Mondays).

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of paintings by Corbino, Jones, Colman, Hague, Cady, etc. Through September.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Carrier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Sept. 26.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Scots Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"The Church by the Sea." Drama by Hugh Stewart. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m. — "Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Music of the Sea. BBC Theater Orch. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Poetry Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 8

12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Maxine Keith, songs.
3:45 p. m.—"Quiz Wizard."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead"; Orch.; chorus.
5:00 p. m.—"Danaant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sonny Kendis' Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tommy Reynold's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; F. Dvonch, cond.

Picture Plans

Faye Emerson, who recently completed one of the few feminine roles in "Destination Tokyo," in which Cary Grant and John Garfield are co-starred, has been assigned to a featured part in "Uncertain Glory," starring Errol Flynn. The picture has started production, with Raoul Walsh directing.

* * *

Gordon Oliver has been assigned the role of an Army Lieutenant in "Since You Went Away," forthcoming Selznick film for United Artists release.

* * *

Jane Darwell, Academy Award winner, has been set for an important featured role in the next Ginger Rogers starrer, "Tender Comrade," it is announced by RKO Radio.

* * *

Bing Crosby, Betty Hutton, Paulette Goddard, and Sonny Tufts are to appear in a romantic musical to be produced by Mark Sandrich for Paramount against a background of modern San Francisco.

* * *

Metro is to produce a musical of Old New York with Red Skelton as a policeman of the 80's. The film will be called "Hot Time in the Old Town."

* * *

Susan Hayward and John Wayne are to have the leads in Republic's U. S. Navy story, "The Fighting Seabees."

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Plymouth—"Dark Eyes," by Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich. Featuring Tamara Geva, Elena Miramova, Ludmilla Toretzka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Big Time," presented by Fred Finklehoffe and Paul Small. Starring Ed Wynn. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Sunday performances 3 and 8:30.

Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "School for Saboteur," George Sanders. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling." Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3.45, 6:50, 10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:55.

Kenmore—"The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. 6:30, 9:40. "It Comes Up Love," Donald O'Connor. 1:30, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 12:09, 3:55, 7:41. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:30 a. m., 1:59, 5:45, 9:31.

Metropolitan—"Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:50 a. m., 1:14, 4:38, 8:02. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:05 a. m., 2:29, 5:53, 9:26.

Modern — "Background to Danger," George Raft. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:10. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 9:50.

RKO-Boston—"Frontier Badman," Robert Paige, Ann Gwynne, Noah Berry, Jr. 10:49 a. m., 1:46, 4:43, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:22, 6:19, 9:06.

Scollay—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson, Cab Calloway. 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Report from the Aleutians." "A Fish History." "Truth Aches," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Tepin—"Report from the Aleutians." "Bugs Bunny." "Don't You Believe It." "Glamour Girls of '43." "Howard Hill Archer." Digest of World News, cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m.

Trans-Lux—"Fatal Hour," 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 9. "Devil Bat," 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:05, 5:25, 7:45, 10.

Uptown—"Hit the Ice" Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia — "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson, Cab Calloway. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. Cont. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Penny Serenade," Gary Cooper, Irene Dunne. "Hi 'Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "White Savage." Jon Hall, Sabu. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. Continuous, 1:30-11.

Regent: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, A. Baxter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "D

Women of Dover-Foxcroft Have Plan for Teen-Agers

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thanks to the initiative of the junior women's club in their town, teen-agers in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, have something better to do than "just hang around" after school and in the evening. Adults, too, have their niche in a constructive recreational program which now embraces the whole community.

Last winter the Miosac Club, as this group of 20 young women calls itself, decided something ought to be done to remedy the lack of recreational facilities for teen-age boys and girls. They began the proverbial snowball by inaugurating weekly after-school dances at the Piscataquis Club rooms, which were lent for the purpose.

These were so appreciated that within a few weeks the project branched out to include another weekly dance at the Legion Hall, when adults were invited to join in the fun, including an evening of supervised bowling for girls. The Club obtained the use of the town's bowling alleys for specified hours and encouraged girls to form leagues and hold tournaments.

By spring, the Club's eagerness to establish a program that would have more than mere entertainment value resulted in a meeting of the Co-ordinating Council of Dover-Foxcroft which is composed of representatives of all the organizations in the town and meets on call to discuss any community problem. The Council decided to sponsor a summer recreation program for the entire community and appointed a steering committee headed by Everett Page and including the Town Manager, the chairman of the Red Cross, the Principal of Foxcroft Academy, and four members of the Miosac Club.

Under the enthusiastic solicitation of this committee, funds were raised to pay for a trained physical director, school yards were obtained for summer playgrounds, athletic equipment was borrowed, and everything made ready for the "go" signal a week after school closed.

All summer the town's youngest set has been learning new games and developing craft skills at morning sessions on two of the playgrounds. Teen-agers have been doing the same at the county fair grounds each afternoon and in addition have had swimming classes twice a week at Thompson Guernsey's private beach on Sebec Lake.

Hobby groups for adults, now developing rapidly, are expected to keep townspeople busy many an evening during the coming winter. One of the local insurance agents is supervising a wood-working group in his own fine wood shop, the Academy principal is organizing a camera club, a dentist has corralled the archery enthusiasts, and other groups are in various stages of activity. One of the mills in this town of 4,000 inhabitants has organized a soft ball team and challenged the local merchants, the Kiwanis Club, and the other mills.

They, the people, of Dover-Foxcroft are discovering, as one of the committee put it, that they can do anything when they work together for the betterment of all. "We believe," she said, "that this program will solve many of the problems that are hitting the youth of the larger cities and defense areas. We do not feel we can sit back and let youth shift for itself in this topsy-turvy world. We believe that purposeful activity with its concomitant satisfaction is the only way to defeat 'just hanging around the corner.'"

From Consumers' Angle

Dudley Weiss, senior business analyst, Office of Price Administration, will speak on "The Consumer Goes to War" at the first fall meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston on Thursday at the Twentieth Century Club at 6 p. m. Miss Helen Kelly and Miss Ellen Gavin, junior price specialists attached to the OPA staff, will take part in the discussion, outlining the functions and activities of the price panels. Miss Anna M. Manion, president, will preside.

Marblehead Arrangers

The Arrangers of Marblehead will hold their September meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow. Audible judging of the arrangements will be given by Mrs. Anson Howe Smith, Mrs. Chester Cook, and Mrs. Charles S. Grover. Class I will be an arrangement using a gourd or squash as container; Class II will feature the Hogarth line; Class III, vines or foliage with or without flowers; Class IV, "As You Like It," with asters. Mrs. Max Mayer is chairman of the hostesses.

Added Interest in History

Miss Kathleen Bruce, Ph.D., who has been in Wellesley and Cambridge during the summer, doing research at Wellesley and Widener Libraries, is of the opinion that young people today have had their intellectual curiosity awakened in American history, as a result of the war. She had an enrollment of 40 in her course in the subject for the spring semester at Newcomb College, Tulane University, in New Orleans, where she was called to teach last February, replacing a man member of the faculty who had entered the service.

Miss Bruce has herself always had the keenest interest in history. She is author of "Virginia Iron Industry in the Slave Era," published for the American Historical Association by Century Company in 1931 and is part way on another book. She worked at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, preparing dramas on agriculture, was for three years at Hollins College, Virginia, and was called by National Archives to take over the survey of Federal archives in Virginia. In 1940, she was made state director of the Historical Records Survey in Virginia resulting in the publication of nine volumes of seven works, and a 20,000 word monograph on the origin and evolution of the Federal Court in Virginia. Although the monograph covers only one state, it is illustrative, she says, of what is happening in all 48 states.

In Maine Club's Recreational Program

Miosac Group at Sebec Lake, Maine

Top—Citizens of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, enjoy a swimming class conducted at Sebec Lake as part of the community recreation program initiated by the Miosac Club, the local junior women's club. Below—Three women whose interest and work helped make the recreational program a success. Left to right: Mrs. Arnold Gellerson and Miss Martha Green, members of the Miosac Club and of the Recreational Committee, and Mrs. Sumner Ward, whose willingness to furnish transportation for youngsters to Sebec Lake typifies the sentiment of many citizens who volunteered to help in any way they could. The pictures were taken and developed by Theodore P. Blaich, Principal of Foxcroft Academy, who heads the camera club part of this recreational program.

Make Airport Attractive, Authority Advises Boston

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Airports should be made attractive to the public both in themselves and in the facilities they offer in order to avoid becoming "white elephants" to the communities which build them.

Charles I. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator who recently visited Boston, indicated that these were good rules for the designers of the projected General Logan Airport at East Boston, or any other airport, for that matter.

It was pointed out by Mr. Stanton that the National Airport in Washington and La Guardia Field in New York have both been money makers for the cities or agencies which built them. He ascribed this to the fact that the buildings and the settings of both fields are attractive and that it has been made easy for the public to visit them.

Wartime regulations have, of course, made visitations to some portions of even National and La Guardia Fields virtually inaccessible to the casual public. After the war, however, it is assumed that the public will be permitted to visit restricted sections of these fields.

The visitors' sight-seeing galleries at both National and La Guardia, Mr. Stanton agreed, have a tremendous influence in selling air travel to the public. Everyone, he admitted, partakes vicariously of the activities that go on there—watching planes load and depart, arrive and unload, and wishes himself among the fortunates who are enjoying such privileges. When the time comes for him to travel, such a person is a ready convert to air travel. The small charge for entering these sight-seeking galleries has become a good source of profit to both fields, helping to underwrite much of the expenses of operating and maintaining them, he said.

These features are combined with excellent dining facilities at both National and La Guardia, where one may overlook the field traffic while eating. They provide another public attraction and a good source of revenue, Mr. Stanton said.

Mr. Stanton thought the time might come when airports could provide hotel facilities. He pointed out that it is often more convenient for travelers to remain at the airport because of the closeness of connecting schedules. Rooming facilities would unquestionably be welcome to such travelers.

He indicated that there would be a great field for an enterprising hotelkeeper who could visualize the possibilities of this portion of air travel. Who will be the "Fred Harvey" of aviation?

Infants' Special?

An American Airlines flight arrived at the General Logan Airport, East Boston, with 25 passengers, from New York, and the return trip to New York from here carried 24 passengers. This may not seem unusual until one remembers that a Douglas Dc-3 carries only 21 passengers. How was it done?

You may have guessed it—the additional passengers were babies in their mothers' arms, returning from visits to their fighting fathers.

"Bob" Johnson to Navy

Robert E. (Bob) Johnson, long-time friend of virtually every aviation writer who has had any contact with United Air Lines in Chicago, has been given a leave of absence by his company to accept a commission as a lieutenant, junior grade, in the U. S. Naval Reserve, it has just become known. Mr. Johnson was United's director of advertising and publicity. He has already reported to Quonset Point, R. I., for training as an aviation officer.

Lieutenant Johnson came to United from Boeing Aircraft Company of Seattle, which he joined in 1929. He was director of advertising and publicity for Boeing and became Pacific Northwest director of publicity for United in 1931. He moved to Chicago in 1932 as assistant advertising and publicity director for United, becoming head of the department in 1938.

Harold Crary, vice-president in charge of traffic for United, is to carry on the advertising and publicity activities of the company during Lieutenant Johnson's absence.

New TWA Schedule

For better additional connecting air service for New Englanders to the Southwest and West Coast by New York, a seventh transcontinental schedule is announced by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.

Return by the Army of one plane to TWA made is possible the company announced, to extend the schedule of its Sky Rocket, previously a New York-Chicago flight, to Los Angeles, with similar return service. The Sky Rocket leaves New York at 4 p. m., arriving in Los Angeles at 8:15 a. m. next day.

The eastbound Sky Rocket leaves Los Angeles at 3:20 a. m. daily, arriving in New York at 11:38 p. m., the same day. New Englanders may connect with both flights at La Guardia Field.

Bond Drive Show Planned For Common

Motion picture interests in Boston are planning a 24-hour "eve-of-the-drive" show tomorrow on Boston Common preliminary to the official beginning of the Third War Loan on Thursday.

Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin are scheduled to deliver the opening addresses in the around-the-clock show at the "Bondstand" on Tremont Street at West Street at 8:45 p. m. The Governor's and Mayor's talks will precede a nation-wide radiocast by President Roosevelt from the White House at 9 p. m. officially launching the Third War Loan.

At 10 p. m., entertainment from various units appearing in Boston theaters, supper clubs, sports arenas, and bands of various services based in the area are scheduled to take over the local entertainment chore.

Some of the stars expected to appear at 11:15 p. m. for a program to be radiocast state-wide, are Tamara Geva of the "Dark Eyes" company, Cross and Dunn of the Ed Wynn show, Jerry Colonna and Larry Flint's RKO Orchestra from the Boston Theater, and the Army Engineer Amphibian Command's show, "Seahorse Scandals."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Press Outing Soon

The annual autumn outing of the Massachusetts Press Association will be held at the Colonial Inn, Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Sept. 10 to 13. Important business matters will be discussed by the various representatives following the opening dinner on Friday night.

Pay-Raise Results Defined

Pay increases opened to employees in concerns with 30 workers or less must not furnish the basis for price increases nor result in any appreciable rise in production costs, it is pointed out here by the New England War Labor Board. While a recent ruling of the Board exempts employers of 30 or less from certain requirements in making raises, a number of limitations remain.

Acting Dean Named

Phillip J. Rulon, Associate Professor of Education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, has been appointed Acting Dean of the School. Dean Francis T. Spaulding is on leave of absence with the War Department in Washington as Chief of the Education Branch of the Special Service Division.

'Air Bus' Service Planned For Rural Areas of Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 7—The day may not be far distant when Vermont's rural mountain villages will have "air bus" service, if plans of the Vermont Transit Company, now operating State and interstate bus lines, materialize. W. S. Appleyard, of Burlington, President of the company, has announced filing with the Civil Aeronautics Commission of an application for authority to operate a helicopter transportation system.

While the proposal is largely postwar planning, and first service is expected to parallel existing Vermont Transit business, Mr. Appleyard said the idea is to produce "feeder" service for existing air and bus transport lines and would make remote villages off the line of travel accessible from any point.

The most novel feature of the plan, and one for which the helicopter is ideally suited, is the adaptation of present bus terminals, garages and other facilities close to central areas of cities and towns for landing ports and hangars. The use of helicopters, now beyond the experimental stage, Mr. Appleyard said, would be a boon to mountain villages where space for regular landing fields is at a minimum.

If the application is approved, the company plans to begin operation of at least one round trip a day as rapidly as the equipment becomes available. Additional trips over the proposed routes which would cross and re-cross Vermont, will be added as public demand appears.

Time Saver

A Vermont dairyman saved himself 730 miles of travel in a year's time, while doing chores, Dr. Robert M. Carter told Vermont agricultural agents, as the result of a labor study analysis made by the Vermont Experiment Station with which he is connected.

Dr. Carter, who is Assistant Agricultural Economist at the station, supervised the four-months survey at the farm of Leonard Clark, in Fletcher. The time taken to do the chores was clocked each day. Following the time survey, a series of changes in stable arrangements and the manner in which the chores were done was worked out. As a result, the time was reduced one-third, and walking three-fifths. The daily saving in walking was two hours, equivalent to 60 12-hour days and a full two months' work in a year.

Crop Damage

Damage to Vermont crops estimated in the millions of dollars and greater than any caused by any flood, has resulted from the continued heavy rains in Vermont this summer, according to Harris W. Soule, State county agricultural leader.

Thousands of acres of hay have not been cut and some that has been cut is of such poor quality it is of little use as dairy feed.

In Franklin county alone, the loss in crops is estimated at a million dollars, largely hay and feed grains.

Nearly every type of crop has suffered, according to Dr. Soule. Oats and barley have rotted on the stalks, potatoes are severely threatened, tomatoes have failed to ripen and many orchardists report damage to what was expected to be a bumper crop of apples.

An instance of the wet weather handicap was given. One farmer cut 15 acres of oats last week and was able to thrash only 90 bushels from the 15 acres. Even where extra help has been available the weather conditions have been unfavorable and as a result the hay crop on many farms has not yet been cut.

The net result, according to Dr. Soule, will be a greatly reduced production of dairy products. In many cases, he said, farmers fearful of being unable to buy sufficient western grains next winter, are already preparing to dispose of their herds.

Given good weather, a unified attempt is to be made to harvest remaining crops. Hundreds of school children will be released from school to work in the fields and Gov. W. H. Wills has made arrangements with Virginia potato growers for the loan of potato graders, the southern harvest being over.

British Antiaircraft Group Has Arrived at Camp Edwards

War Activities in New England

Antiaircraft gunners at Camp Edwards will learn the "know how" of this vital form of defense against air attack from a veteran British battery which arrived at the Cape Cod military center today, it was announced by Camp Public Relations Headquarters.

Maj. Carleton R. Ford, veteran of the African campaign, who worked closely with the British anti-aircraft in England prior to going to Africa, said troops at the Camp Edwards Antiaircraft Training Center should profit much from the visit which will terminate Sept. 15.

"The British were able to provide numerous helpful hints on antiaircraft firing which American gunners found invaluable," Major Ford stated. "The British," he added, "stressed the importance of constant gun drill, both dry runs and actual firing. As a result the gunners, when meeting enemy planes, do their individual jobs instinctively with no loss of time, effort, or co-ordination."

Launchings Scheduled

A destroyer and two destroyer escorts—one of the latter for Britain—will be launched at New England shipyards Saturday, the First Naval District announced.

At the Bath Iron Works, Maine, the destroyer Mertz, named after the late Rear Admiral Albert Mertz, U. S. N., will be sponsored by Admiral Mertz's daughter, Mrs. Selma M. Allen of Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Marion Loesser of Bath, Maine, will sponsor a destroyer escort at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in honor of her husband, the late Lieut. Commander Arthur Edward Loesser, U. S. N., who was killed in the battle of Guadalcanal, Nov. 13, 1942.

The third vessel, H. M. S. Cubitt, named for a British Naval hero and built for the British under the Lend-Lease Act at the Bethlehem Hingham Shipyard, will be sponsored by Mrs. Harry Burris, wife of Commander Burris, U. S. N., of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Owens to Sponsor

Mrs. Laura K. Owens of Cambridge, wife of Capt. Charles T. Owens, U. S. N., First Naval District Operations Officer, will sponsor the new destroyer-escort vessel H. M. S. Foley, built for the British Navy under Lend-Lease, tomorrow at the Boston Navy Yard.

Wage-Hour Act Is Defended In Labor Day Talk

Warning against indirect attack on the federal wage and hour law, which sets national minimum wages and requires payment of overtime after 40 hours, furnished some of the chief news of the Labor Day addresses in New England.

L. Metcalfe Walling, national administrator of the law, pointed out that four States this year passed laws placing limitations on the federal Act.

Mr. Walling, who is a native of Rhode Island, returned to his home in Providence for his address. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, came to Boston as usual for inspection of New England bureaus of the Department of Labor and her annual Labor Day radio message to the country. The naval official who is probably in closest contact with labor, Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward of Washington, Chief of the Navy's Industrial Incentive Division, spoke twice at labor rallies on Boston Common.

Big Restitution

Restitution of illegally withheld wages totalling nearly $17,000,000 was agreed to by employers or ordered paid by the Wage and Hour Division during its last fiscal year, Mr. Walling reported. More than a third of this involved failure to pay the minimum wage of 30 or 40 cents an hour required by the government. The balance resulted from failure to pay the legal overtime.

The number of workers who did not get the wages due them under the law, and for whom the government checked and set on the way of getting back pay, amounted to 390,000.

"In State legislature after State legislature this year, bills were introduced to limit the time during which workers may institute suits to collect wage claims," Mr. Walling said. "Legislation actually passed in four States, one law providing that a worker cannot collect after one year on wages illegally withheld and another dropping the period to a mere six months.

"Such legislation is aimed primarily at defeat of the Federal Wage and Hour Law in practice. It rules out the possibility of private suits to recover wages after a stated time, and thus effectively removes this tool for the collection of restitution.

Wilfully Falsify

"Although the great majority of employers obey the law, it must be remembered that there are still some—far too many—who wilfully falsify their records in an effort to escape detection by withholding legally earned wages from their workers. More than seven out of ten cases we took to court last year in civil injunction and criminal proceedings involved falsification of the records."

Miss Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor, declared it no exaggeration to say that since Pearl Harbor this country had seen what might be called a "women's industrial revolution."

Nearly 2,000,000 women were engaged in the production of basic war materials in June, she reported, another 1,454,000 in textile, apparel, leather and other secondary war industries, and 262,000 in the food industries.

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War Department Names 20 Wounded From New England in Late Actions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The names of 20 New Englanders are included in a list of 232 United States soldiers wounded in action in the European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

Names listed in the North African area include casualty reports from Sicily.

European Area

Massachusetts

Kominak, Staff Sergeant Joseph J.—Mrs. Anna Kominak, mother, Westfield.

New Hampshire

Haley, Second Lieut. Bruce T.—Mrs. Harriet W. Kent, mother, Newmarket.

North African Area

Connecticut

Castiglione, Private First Class Eugenio—Mrs. Theresa Castiglione, mother, New Haven.
Jones, First Lieut. Frank P.—Mrs. Horace P. Jones, mother, Stamford.
Koubik Corp. Joseph—Mrs. Magdelena Koubik, mother, West Hartford.

Maine

Bearce, Private First Class Milton J.—Stephen Bearce, father, Lincoln Center.
Ouellette, Private First Class Joseph—George J. Ouellette, father, Lewiston.

Massachusetts

Carceo, Private First Class Frank J.—Mrs. Mary Carceo, mother, Cambridge.
Havlat, Sergeant Henry J.—Mrs. Angelina Havlat, wife, Cambridge.
Hendricks, Private Charles J.—Mrs. Louise Hendricks, mother, Pittsfield.
Pagle, Private First Class Alexander C.—Mrs. Adalaide E. Pagle, mother, Jamaica Plain.

New Hampshire

Grunwald, Corp. Robert I.—Mrs. Velma E. Grunwald, mother, Exeter.

Rhode Island

Kane, Private Emmett C.—George C. Kane, father, Woonsocket.

Vermont

Cloran, Private Canfield C.—Mrs. Gertrude M. Cloran, mother, Rochester.
Perry, Private First Class Leonard J.—Mrs. Marion F. Perry, wife, Bennington.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Gilliotti, Sergeant Harry—Julius Gilliotti, brother, Bridgeport.
Grabowski, Private First Class, Edward W.—Mrs. Wilma Grabowski, mother, Chester.

New Hampshire

Gregoire, Private Arthur J.—Mrs. Georgianna Baouchard, sister, Manchester.

Vermont

Garceau, Staff Sergeant Andrien A.—Mrs. Alma Garceau, mother, St. Albans.
Keezer, Corporal Wallace W.—Mrs. Eunice Chadwick, mother, St. Albans.

Tomatoes to Hippo-Presto

Henry Rox

Vegetable Art Awarded as Prize

With a couple of tomatoes and a bit of imagination, Henry Rox composed this little African scene of a hippopotamus at a water hole. Mr. Rox is a member of the art department of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. This picture was awarded recently as one of 11 prizes given for volunteer work by college students on vegetable farms this summer, and will be hung in the residence hall whose members contributed the most number of hours of work.

Support for Youth Organizations Urged

W. Edgar Wylie, Boy Scout executive of Quincy, said today that parents should give wholehearted support to youth organizations that have proved their value in combating juvenile delinquency in order to erase vandalism by youngsters in the city.

Thousands of dollars of expense is caused the taxpayers annually by youths in their late teens who did not have the benefit of boys' groups when they were younger. In reply to the problem facing city officials and police, he declared that malicious mischief is not done by boys who are associated with such organizations as the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. and various church-sponsored groups. The truth of this statement, he stated, was borne out by court records.

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Allies Encircle Lae-Salamaua—Italian Invasion Arc Enlarged

Continued from Page 1

most tip to about 60 miles, and smashed another 10 miles inland in the Santo Stefano sector to Delianuova.

On the west coast British and Canadian columns had pushed ahead at least as far as Palmi, while on the south their gains extended some distance east of Melito. The capture of Palmi and Delianuova was announced by Allied Headquarters.

With the coastal arc held by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's fighters now approximately 60 miles in length, the wedge driven inland from the original beachhead consists of a triangle running about 15 miles east-northeast from Reggio Calabria and then to the coast at Palmi.

An indication that the United Nations already were speeding farther northward on the coastal road came from the German High Command, whose communiqué said "a British attack north of Palmi was repelled."

Although Axis broadcasts yesterday reported that the German and Italian commands had effected an evacuation of southern Calabria, today's Nazi war bulletin, broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said: "On the Calabrian peninsula our protective formations engaged in minor encounters with the enemy."

Front dispatches reported that scant opposition was encountered by the British and Canadian troops, but that extensive demolitions of roads, bridges, and tunnels and the extreme ruggedness of the terrain made progress slow. The Allied communiqué described the advance as satisfactory.

Extensive Matériel Crosses Strait

The Allied Command took advantage of the situation to move reinforcements and a huge amount of matériel across the Strait of Messina to the mainland under the protection of the British Navy and British and American air units. There were scarcely any enemy attacks on this supply line.

A Berlin radiocast recorded in London by the Ministry of Information said that "in view of the slow progress of the British landing operations in Calabria it is probable that another landing enterprise still is planned."

The Allies are rushing huge stores of materials into the Mediterranean theater, the radiocast said, reporting "new lively movements of Allied shipping in the Western Mediterranean." Berlin asserted that 72 Allied ships escorted by five destroyers and four patrol vessels left Gibraltar on Sept. 6.

United Nations air units, supporting the ground operations, battered targets in Southern Italy and swept as far north as Naples to pound that important communications center.

Towns and villages within the area which fell into Allied hands in the drive to Delianuova include Sinopoli, Melicucca, Solano, Ceramidio, Pellagrina, and San Proconio.

Palmi, situated on the Calabian West Coast, is approximately six miles north of Bagnara, most northerly point previously reported captured by the forces of General Montgomery's veteran army.

Delianuova is about eight miles inland from Palmi and approximately the same distance north of San Stefano, the fall of which was announced Sept. 6.

San Stefano is on the western slope of Aspromonte Mountain, part of a chain of rugged mountains extending down the center of the Calabrian peninsula. The United Nations appeared to be consolidating their hold on the stretch of territory lying between the mountains and the coast.

By a Staff Artist

Stepping Harder on Italy's Toe

Close-up of the toe of Italy, showing three points at which Allied forces have been making gains, as indicated by arrows.

Russia:

Donets Conquest Almost Complete

The Red Army in the Donets Basin practically completed the recapture of the rich mining area while Russian forces advancing in the general direction of Kiev, Capital of the Ukraine, pushed forward after capturing the rail junction of Konotop and are now threatening Bakhmach.

Heavy rains, miles of minefields, demolished bridges and roads and river crossings in addition to the German tanks, planes and infantry were unable to curb the Red Army's Donets Basin avalanche, which is now pounding at the last two exits from the industrial district, Krasnoarmeyskoye and Stalino.

A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said Stalino was under the fire of Russian guns and that Soviet advance units were only two miles away from the city.

The Russian newspaper Izvestia said that German artillery support behind the German minefields was considerably weakened, making the job of clearing the way much easier for the Russian engineers.

Red Star reported that the retreating Germans were not only demolishing and plundering the mining towns of the Donets Basin but were also driving away the local populations under threat of execution if they refused to evacuate.

A Red Star dispatch said the Red Army, after a night battle which cleared the enemy out of Artemovsk, had moved upon Konstantinokva. From southeast of the city the Germans launched infantry in a counterattack assisted by 20 tanks.

Fall of Stalino Expected Soon

Stalino's fall was expected momentarily. The outskirts of the city were won in a heavy attack on an 80-mile front. Swarms of Soviet warplanes raced on ahead of the motorized ground forces, blasting concentrations of German troop trains at Volnovakha, southwest of Stalino.

Moscow also claimed the capture of Slavyansk, Kramatorskaya and other points along the 60-mile Stalino-Slavyansk railway. This operation severed one German escape route in the Stalino sector and threatened to engulf important segments of enemy forces.

Capture of Makeevka, six miles east of Stalino, itself an important steel and iron center, apparently cracked the inner Stalino defense lines.

Farther north the enveloping sweep of the Soviet divisions toward Kiev, 115 miles from Konotop, reached and passed the town of Novye Mlyny, 25 miles to the northwest, near the junction of the Desna and Seim Rivers, the Moscow bulletin said. Other Russian forces spearheaded toward Bakhmach, 15 miles due west of Konotop, on the heels of Germans.

Between Konotop and Bryansk, the Russians are now in undisputed control of 100 miles of the Bryansk-Kiev railway, which was the principal communication link between the German armies on the central and southern fronts.

Turkish Chrome Sunk On Way to Germany

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turkey, Aug. 31. Delayed.

The first big Axis shipment of chrome ore from Turkey was sunk in the Black Sea yesterday within a few hours after leaving Istanbul harbor for a Balkan port, it was learned today.

The 2,000-ton shipment, sought by Hitler for his war industries, was aboard the 1,400-ton German freighter Thisbe, which received two torpedoes about 10 miles out in the Black Sea from the mouth of the Bosphorus. The attacking submarine presumably was Russian.

The Thisbe sank with the loss of all hands, estimated at 40.

New Guinea:

20,000 Japanese Cut From Supplies

American paratroops cut off all possible land supply lines of approximately 20,000 Japanese soldiers in the Lae and Salamaua area of New Guinea with the capture of an enemy airfield in the Markham Valley, Allied headquarters announced.

The airstrip was seized Sept. 5 when hundreds of air-borne American soldiers and an Australian artillery unit complete with machine guns, mortars, ammunition, rubber assault boats and radio landed near the field.

An Australian force, flown into an Allied advanced base, marched overland five days to rendezvous near the occupied airfield with the American paratroopers who had landed the morning of Sept. 5 while Gen. Douglas MacArthur looked on from a Flying Fortress.

A headquarters statement disclosed that the enemy airfield had not been used by the Japanese for months and was overgrown with kunai grass four to six feet high. The field, flat and level, easily can be placed into operating condition.

Capture of the airfield effectively helped close the trap on the defenders of Lae and Salamaua.

The paratroopers landed on three sides of the Japanese airdrome, guided by three smokescreens which outlined the field perfectly.

As soon as the paratroops landed, the Australian ground force started to cross the near-by Markham River by means of a pontoon bridge. Other Aussies floated down the river in assault boats to the site of the field.

Previous to the landing of paratroops, a powerful Allied force, composed mainly of Australian troops, landed on the coast of Huon Gulf east of Lae, New Guinea, isolating the Lae-Salamaua area from supply bases up the coast.

The Allied troops stormed ashore under cover of a smokescreen on the morning of Sept. 4 after naval forces had prepared the way with a heavy bombardment. The Japanese apparently were caught unawares.

"In a co-ordinated ground, air and naval operation, our troops, in heavy force, have successfully landed on the coast northeast of Lae, cutting the enemy's line of communication to Finschhafen and the North Coast of New Guinea," a communiqué said.

"The movement was a complete surprise and the landing was made with little opposition.

Lae is one of the principal Japanese bases in Central New Guinea. It lies about 15 miles northwest of Salamaua.

Six hours after the successful landing, the Allied protective air cover intercepted and dispersed an enemy formation of medium and dive-bombers, escorted by 35 fighters, which struck at the invading forces.

Continent:

Belgian-French Targets Bombed

American heavy and medium bombers, carrying the United Nations' aerial offensive against Western Europe into its sixth straight day, blasted at targets in Belgium and France following a heavy RAF night attack on Munich, birthplace of the Nazi Party and seat of important German war industries.

Large formations of Flying Fortresses and Marauders spearheaded the daylight assaults, which were launched only a few hours after the RAF night raiders returned to their bases.

The target of the British overnight assault was identified first by the Berlin Radio, a preliminary London announcement saying merely that Germany had again been bombed.

In addition to being the site of important industries, Munich is a vital communications center through which flows lines leading into Italy via the Brenner Pass.

The raid maintained the tempo of a great Allied aerial offensive which reached new heights the previous day when Flying Fortresses hammered Stuttgart and British and American medium bombers pounded targets in France.

No Letup Against Nazis

Hardly had the night raiders returned when squadrons of daylight bombers set out across the English Channel to strike new blows at Hitler's European "fortress."

Sept. 6's attack was the RAF's fourth successive night assault on Germany, beginning with a heavy raid on Berlin on the night of Sept. 3. On the night of Sept. 4 British bombers pounded objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland and on the night of Sept. 5 they attacked the twin industrial cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen at the junction of the Rhine and Neckar Rivers.

In retaliation for these assaults the German Air Force struck back at Great Britain on the night of Sept. 6 in comparatively small force, scattering bombs over the Thames estuary and touching off a brief alert in some districts of London about 3:30 a. m. No bombs fell in the Capital, however.

The Stuttgart attack was the first on that target by the Flying Fortresses. The big ships made the 900-mile round trip in eight hours to turn the southwest German city—which manufactures plane and submarine engines—into a black and smoking ruin.

Bay of Biscay:

Seven U-Boats Sunk Recently

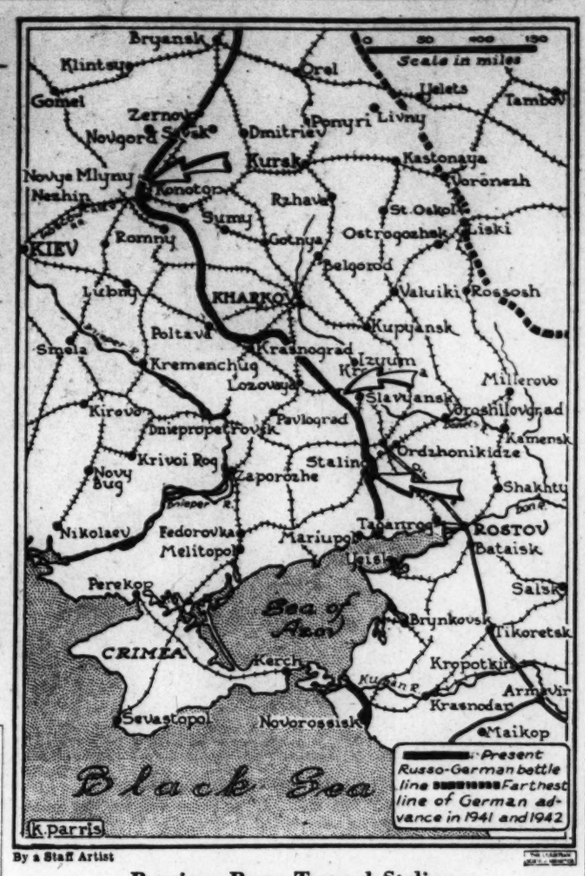
Combined operations by American planes and British aircraft and warships operating in the Bay of Biscay area resulted recently in the destruction of seven German submarines, the British Air Ministry and Admiralty announced.

The announcement said the latest successes were achieved after reconnaissance disclosed that the Germans were attempting to reduce submarine losses in the bay by sending the raiders out from their bases in groups of two or three at a time. Allied air and sea patrols were increased accordingly.

In one instance three submarines were discovered together on the surface by patrol planes. The U-boats answered the air attack with fire from deck guns but one was sunk by depth charges. The fate of the other two was uncertain.

An American Liberator and a British Halifax sank another submarine and five more were sunk by the combined attacks of Royal Navy sloops, British Coastal Command aircraft and American planes.

In several instances German crew members were left in the water as the ships sank or submerged hurriedly to escape depth charges and later were picked up as prisoners.



By a Staff Artist

Russians Press Toward Stalino

White arrows show the main points of Russian advance, toward Kiev in Northern Ukraine, and to the gates of Stalino in the South. It will be seen how a large section of the Bryansk-Kiev Railway, connecting German central and southern fronts, is now in Russian hands.

20,000 Japanese Encircled

By a Staff Artist

Paratroopers Aid in Surrounding Enemy

Surprise landing of Allied troops east of Lae on Sept. 4, followed by landing of paratroopers west of Lae on the Markham River, has completed encirclement of 20,000 Japanese troops at the Lae and Salamaua bases.

Stalin's Aid to Church Of Wide Implications

Continued from Page 1

same year came the Bolshevik revolution and antichurch activity and Tichon was imprisoned.

As early as 1905 simultaneously with the great liberal movement which produced the Duma, came a demand for the summoning of a church council so as to give a broader basis for church organization and restore the patriarchate as a symbol to the Church's freedom.

The Czar was reported willing to accede, but Rasputin, then all-powerful at the Court, advised otherwise, so the matter was dropped.

Instead, during the last two years of Czarist rule, the Orthodox Church was often described as a mere caricature of medievalism with Rasputin dictating its principal appointments.

With the 1917, revolution, there came into power not merely Communists but Communists who had been émigrés in the west for years and whose outlook on religion was summed up in Marx's oft-repeated saying, "Religion is the opiate of the people."

The churches were nationalized, funds seized, and the most important decree of all forbade religious instruction to persons under 18 in groups of more than four persons, obviously with intention of cutting off religion at its source.

There Were Hitches

But things didn't develop as expected, and it had to be admitted in 1928 by Anatole V. Lunacharsky, then Commissar of Education, that: "Religion is like a nail. The harder you hit it, the deeper it goes into the wood." Activities of the semi-official organizations, "Union of the Militant Godless," also were not too successful. Emelyan Yaroslavsky, its head and a friend of Mr. Stalin's in his youth, reported in 1937 that there were nearly a million Christians in Russia and that they were more or less equally divided between young and old.

In 1936 the priests regained the right to vote. Icons have been manufactured and sold for many years past, and not long ago "The Godless," organ of atheistic propaganda, stated that Sunday must be restored as a majority of the population demanded it. It is also significant that this same publication was reported to have been discontinued "because of shortage of paper."

Relations between the Church and Soviet authorities, which were already showing signs of improvement before 1939, have been considerably better since the war. Sergei, who was received by Mr. Stalin on Sept. 4 as deputy for the Patriach, early in the war addressed the Orthodox priests an appeal to fight against Fascism, adding that any priests who "dared betray his country or weaken before enemy we shall consider him as traitor."

The Russian clergy have been many times cited in the press for bravery and appreciation of their work was many times mentioned.

Rapprochement Eased

Under such conditions rapprochement between Church and State were made easier, and already the Metropolitan of Kiev has been appointed a member of a commission to inquire into German atrocities in Russia.

The German invasion has cemented Russia into patriotic unity such as was unknown in the present generation and thereby greatly hastened Church-State understanding. This is the first time the Soviets have allowed any strong organized power within the State.

It is assumed that this step indicates Mr. Stalin's bowing to general popular feeling and it will both strengthen his position and increase his popularity.

For despite the vicissitudes of the revolution and many outward signs of religious indifference or hostility, religious influence has been maintained, albeit often clandestinely. The French Ambassador, M. Paleologue's remark to the last Czar, "This people is more religious than its church" is generally accepted as true by experts on Russia.

Sydney Greets Mrs. Roosevelt

SYDNEY, Sept. 7 (AP)—Australia's largest city welcomed Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as she arrived today by plane from Melbourne and was immediately whisked off to a downtown luncheon.

At Mascot Field, as the four-engined plane carrying Mrs. Roosevelt slipped out of an overcast sky, were Lord Wakehurst, Governor of New South Wales, Lady Wakehurst, and Alderman Bartley, Lord Mayor of Sydney.

Mrs. Roosevelt appeared radiantly happy, apparently enjoying every minute of her trip which has carried her 8,000 miles from home.

She has visited three of the four leading cities on Australia's East Coast in five days.

Tremendous crowds marked Mrs. Roosevelt's last day in Melbourne. Her appearance at a public reception and at an official Government House banquet there last night drew crowds which jammed the streets. It was a welcome such as had been given no visitor since the Duke and Duchess of York, now King George and Queen Elizabeth of England, came here in 1927.

Visits Melbourne Hospital

In Melbourne Mrs. Roosevelt told several hundred American service men in the Melbourne General Hospital that, "none of you want to go home any sooner than we want to see you there," as she continued to visit veterans of the Pacific Theater of War during her visit to Australia.

The wife of the United States President mounted a platform facing tiers of wounded and hospitalized troops looking down from interior porches and received a long ovation.

"I think we all realize the wonderful job being done by the allied nations as a whole and we are grateful to all our allies." She added that all veterans at the war's end deserved what they expected: "Jobs at a living wage and the knowledge that the rest of the world is getting things worth while so your children may live in a world of peace."

Passing through the hospital wards then and chatting to the individual patients, Mrs. Roosevelt first stopped at Private Walter M. Alloway's bed. He is from Fontanelle, Iowa.

Talks With Soldiers and Nurses

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, accompanying Mrs. Roosevelt as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's representative, stopped at the beds of Phil Goff, former Cheyenne, Wyo., Texaco Oil Co. employee, and Carl Bennett, Washington, D. C., former honor guard to President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga.

Among others who talked to Mrs. Roosevelt in the hospital were Second Lieutenant Wilda Kublic, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vera Carter, Detroit, Mich.; Polly Moran, Woonsocket, R. I.; Ethel Cardin, Cambridge, Mass.; and Jane Cowan, Cleveland, Ohio, all Army nurses.

She was shown the hospital kitchen by Technical Sergeant Earl Benentt, Wildwood, N. J.

Later, at the informal luncheon given by the heads of women's war services, the President's wife chatting informally, said that the democracies were waking up to the fact that women could do almost anything and continued:

"From what I've seen so far, the women of this country are doing a greater variety of jobs than the women of my country. Perhaps herein is the germ on an idea that in the postwar period, women will be encouraged to participate in all activities of citizenship."

Peanuts Plague Paraguay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Efforts to increase Paraguayan production of peanuts by five to six times as much land used have run into snags due to pests and drought. The yield is estimated at 27,828,000 pounds, the same as last year.

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Continued from Page 1

available for Allied transport purposes excepting about 200 miles put out of action for some time ahead by both Axis demolitions and Allied bombardment by air, sea, and land.

Sicilian Train Crews

Conservation of highly specialized railroad personnel in the Allied forces for future duties has been made possible by the fact only 421 miles of Sicilian railroads are being actually employed by the Allied Governments, for which Sicilian crews are operating trains.

The Sicilians are doing a satisfactory job under the direction of Picheo Luccio, a native Sicilian with 35 years of service on Italian and Sicilian railways. The chief executives had departed by the time the Allies arrived and when the invaders took charge lesser officials were placed in vacant positions to operate the railroads under American and British supervision.

The American military railroad units are commanded by Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Okie of Somerset, Ky., who was awarded the Legion of Merit decoration for hazardous exploits on Tunisian railroads last winter under combat conditions.

Problems Overcome

Within three days of the start of the invasion of Sicily 400 tons of military supplies moved on the island by train. Maintenance problems in Sicily are considerable because of many gradients, some of which are so steep on narrow-gauge lines the locomotives are equipped with auxiliary cogs to engage the rails.

Three officers and three enlisted men of the United States Military Railway Service have been decorated for the part they played in the Sicilian campaign which aided transformation of the island into an Allied base for supply and reinforcement of troops destined to fight on the Italian mainland.

They are Maj. Roy P. Ross of Fort Worth, Texas [Texas Pacific Railway], Maj. Charles Butler of Lakeland, Fla. [Atlantic Coast Line], First Lieut. Marvin L. Horton of Rocky Mount, N. C. [also Atlantic Coast Line], Sergeant Tony W. Lonero of Cleveland.

[Big Four] Corp. Joseph A. Canzoneri of Los Angeles [Southern Pacific], Private James G. Healey of Brooklyn, a member of the medical detachment with the railroad battalion.

They received the Soldier's Medal for heroism in facing exploding high caliber ammunition to switch cars from a burning train, loaded with ammunition and gasoline, after a collision.

There are more than 25,000 railroad men in the United States armed forces here, recruited from many American systems. A large amount of heavy equipment has been brought from the United States into this theater of the war. Locomotives travel intact on decks of ships.

In the Tunisian campaign, the first train was ready to roll over newly captured enemy territory before the tactical military commander was prepared to give permission for advance. During the German advance through Kasserine Pass American railroad units reconnoitered the railway ahead of the fighting line and recovered a number of locomotives under fire. In the subsequent Allied advance in that region they also operated ahead of the Army, repairing demolitions.

After the close of the Tunisian campaign, railroad men played an important part in insuring a flow of supplies to required points for shipment to Sicily. Then in Sicily they repeated the process to insure maintenance of the invading forces in Italy, where today they are working in the most forward areas carrying on the good work that begins at home where their fellow railroad men are hauling loads to and from factories in the United States and Britain.

Russian Guns Outfight Tanks In Nazi Drive at Ponyri

Continued from Page 1

other small town—Sevsk—about 80 miles west of Ponyri.

Here the Russians were the attacking side. The Germans had fortified Sevsk for six months and felt that it was reasonably secure against Russian tanks and infantry. One morning at 9 o'clock the Russians opened fire with artillery, and by about 9:30 the streets of Sevsk lay open to Russian infantry.

Reports had not indicated how many guns the Soviets had concentrated, but the shellfire was so dense that thousands of German mines were hit and blew up. Other German strong points had been overwhelmed by Soviet artillery in this way but never before so quickly.

Artillery Concentrations

Ponyri and Sevsk stand for two factors in this war which have been developing for months past, but are only now beginning to exert their full weight.

First, German tank concentrations cannot break through against Russian artillery concentrations; second, Russian artillery concentrations can break through German defenses anywhere on the front.

The concentration of artillery is much more difficult than the concentration of tanks, however, because there is always danger that the enemy will detect the movements of the guns and attack with tanks before these movements are completed.

But if there is no such interruption and every piece of ordnance arrives safely at its emplacement—success is certain.

It is largely in the successful preliminary disposition of guns that Soviet artillery Generals have proved their skill, and so far they have never failed.

Because artillery takes a longer time to concentrate than tanks the winning back of Soviet territory is bound to be slower than was the occupation of this territory by the German tanks in 1941—that is, so long as the Wehrmacht remains intact as a fighting machine.

This may give the Germans some time in which to revise their defensive tactics or perhaps try to introduce new weapons, but they haven't too much time.

Strengthening of their fortifications alone won't be sufficient. This was shown, for instance, by another small town whose capture led to the fall of Taganrog. Donetsko-Amvrossievka is a small rail station about halfway between Taganrog and the Donbas city of Makeevka. It is the site of large cement mills which the Germans had captured in working order.

They used this local industry in the most obvious way—made concrete shelters outside soldiers' billets, with roofs up to seven feet thick.

They converted the whole town into a concrete fortress, but the Russians took it with the help of artillery, thereby opening the way for tanks and cavalry down toward the Sea of Azov.

Actually it is only rarely that the Russians meet such an obstacle as Amvrossievka. On a front of such length earth and timber will continue to be the main components of the German defenses, stiffened at intermediate points with portable steel blockhouses and half-buried tanks.

Churchill's Plane Being Refitted

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Commando, Winston Churchill's far-traveled Liberator bomber, has arrived at the Tucson division of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft to be refitted as a transport.

Now on its fourth set of engines, the bomber carried the British Prime Minister to Russia, Turkey, Cairo, the first unconditional surrender conference at Casablanca and the recent parley at Quebec.

Lined with fiber board, the plane contains eight seats, a crude lavatory, a small hot plate, and two comfortable bunks located in a compartment above the bomb bay.

Officials here said they expected the refitted plane would be returned to the Prime Minister's service.

New York Central Road Has $5,000,000 Fire

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Sept. 7 (AP)—A spark from an electric welding torch Sept. 4 set off a fire which swept the roundhouse and machine shops of the New York Central Railroad at this division point, causing damage estimated at $5,000,000.

Twenty-three locomotives, valued at more than $100,000 each, were wrecked and several others were damaged.

Exceptional Dive

Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior

Obstruction Removed at Grand Coulee Dam

What he believed to be the deepest fresh-water dive ever recorded was made recently by Colin O'Donnell, veteran Pacific Coast deep-sea diver, along the upstream face of the Grand Coulee Dam in Eastern Washington. Under contract with the Department of the Interior, Mr. O'Donnell descended 275 feet into the Columbia River to remove an obstruction which prevented operation of a penstock coaster gate for one of the dam's giant turbines. The power plant, rated the second largest hydro-electric installation in the world, serves important war industries in the Pacific Northwest.

Expanding Strategy Shown By Landings in New Guinea

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Forces in the South Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 7—Shortly after dawn on Sept. 4 the long prepared offensive against the Huon Gulf ports of New Guinea began.

Bypassing Salamaua, Gen. Douglas MacArthur struck a sudden surprise blow on the Japanese-held New Guinea coast a few miles east of Lae and just out of range of the gunfire of that Japanese stronghold.

This shows hall marks of a powerful offensive move. It is probably the biggest Allied attack launched in the Pacific since Guadalcanal. According to Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of Allied land forces, the blow was a complete surprise to the enemy and its first stages were carried out with absolute success.

Clear Strategy

The strategy behind this move is obvious. The Japanese supply line down the coast to Lae, as well as to Salamaua, is securely cut. The latter place is now isolated in a pocket which must starve or surrender.

Lae likewise is now isolated as a result of the landing of American parachute troops in the Markham Valley on Sunday.

Until the dropping of the paratroopers, Lae had been dependent for supplies and reinforcements on a difficult overland route from Madang down the Markham Valley—a slender thread on which to suspend 10,000 or so Japanese troops.

But with the paratroops' attack, this land route is too definitely severed and Lae, as well as Salamaua, is in an iron ring from which there is little or no chance of escape. This however, doesn't mean that Huon Gulf ports are immediately in the Allied bag. In view of their strategic importance, and even though they are ultimately doomed, the Japanese are expected to fight as bitterly for them as they did at Guadalcanal, Buna, or Munda.

Long Preparations

Preparations for this offensive have been in progress for many months. Troops have been practising amphibian landings until they were movement perfect. Air and naval forces had their plans complete down to the last detail.

On Saturday morning just after dawn American amphibian engineers manning landing craft full of units of veteran Australians from the famous Middle East Division appeared off the coast. Protecting naval forces put over a heavy barrage onto the beaches. Behind a thick smokescreen the pick of Australian manhood plunged ashore. There was little or no enemy opposition. According to early reports, even the Japanese Air Force did nothing to damage the expedition.

Meanwhile over Lae, to divert attention, Liberators were smiting that bomb-scarred fortress with 96 tons of bombs. Only 100 miles farther south did the Japanese show any initiative. There, at Morobe, a formation of bombers and dive bombers escorted by fighters attacked what they must have thought to be the base from which the Allied operation was being fed.

Air Arm Vital

This sudden amphibious blow is fruit ripened by months of careful and patient husbandry. It was made possible partly by Allied aerial strategy. This strategy aimed at, and succeeded in, putting Wewak out of operation as an enemy base. Allied planes have concentrated their blows for weeks past against the tenuous sea supply lines from Rabaul and Wewak down the New Guinea coast into the Huon Gulf ports.

In the light of latest events the purpose of recent blasting attacks against Wewak, Madang, Hansa Bay, Cape Gloucester, Gasmata and a score of other places becomes clear. This period of aerial preparation was a necessary interlude between the landing at Nassau Bay on June 30 and the amphibian attack of last Saturday. They are two stages of a single movement to squeeze the Japanese out of their long-held defensive positions at Salamaua and Lae.

It is officially announced that General MacArthur is in New Guinea in personal command of operations and that he is accompanied by General Blamey, Vice Admiral Arthur S. Carpender, Commander of Allied Naval Forces, and Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces.

Water Wings of Kind

The water ouzel, an American bird, is able to swim beneath the surface of a pond by using its wings.

Arabic Lands Move Toward Union

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Sept. 7—Contrary to certain gloomy predictions it is now possible to say that real and substantial progress is being made in present efforts to lay a basis for union of the Arabic-speaking countries of the Middle East. An important step has just been taken with successful conclusion at Alexandria of conversations between Prime Minister Mustapha Nahas Pasha of Egypt and Prime Minister Tewfik Abul Huda Pasha of Transjordania.

Although particular care is being taken not to arouse false or premature hopes regarding union, the official statement issued following the Nahas-Huda talks reflected considerable optimism. It announced that Prime Minister Nahas, who in name of the Egyptian Government is more or less in charge of these negotiations, would have further talks with representatives of other Arabic countries.

To date these negotiations have passed through three stages. First was a long and thorough examination of the problem, held earlier this summer by Prime Minister Nahas and Prime Minister Nuri Said of Irak, the two most influential advocates of Arab union. From these talks came the program of international conversations now being held by Prime Minister Nahas. The second stage was the successful journey home of Prime Minister Nuri, in which he passed through the Levant explaining to leaders of Arab countries there the program worked out in Cairo and Alexandria with Nahas. The third stage was the Egyptian leader's conversations with the Prime Minister of Transjordania.

It now seems likely that the three Middle Eastern countries of Egypt, Irak, and Transjordania may be substantially in agreement on the main steps to be taken to realize Arabic unity. Although Prime Minister Nahas announced talks with other countries would follow, it is recognized here that these may prove more difficult. The Palestine situation is complicated due to the unsettled Jewish-Arab problem, while the position of Lebanon and Syria is complicated by French overlordship, particularly in the former. In Saudi Arabia it will be necessary to consider the views of King Ibn Saud whose great influence stems from possession of the Moslem holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Some of the complications which attend a movement of this importance were hinted at in the statement issued after the talks of the Egyptian and Transjordan leaders.

It was pointed out that these discussions considered not only Transjordania's relations with all Arab states, but also its particular relations with Palestine, Lebanon, and Syria. Many persons have suggested that the first step toward Pan-Arab federation might well be closer ties among these four Levantine countries, particularly since it is generally recognized that at least three of them are too small to form adequate independent economic units and that each would benefit from improved trade and travel relations with its neighbors.

Although the exact import of these Pan-Arab conversations has not been made public, it is understood that an attempt is being made to found an Arab union on economic rather than sentimental grounds. While union's advocates recognize the importance of religious, cultural, and language ties among Middle Eastern peoples, they also realize that these alone form an insufficient basis for union and that federation must be founded on economic realities if it is to succeed in the modern world. Actually, each country of the Middle East has great need for goods and foodstuffs produced in neighboring lands and this fact is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the closer relations which would follow creation of an Arabic-speaking federation.

It is only natural that the Pan-Arab project should receive little outside attention so long as the war continues to occupy the world's interest. Nevertheless this project is recognized to be one of immense importance, not only for the Middle East but also for the whole world. It is bound to have profound effects upon some 300,000,000 Moslems all the way from the Atlantic Ocean to China. Furthermore, Pan-Arab unity would create a solid bloc of peoples at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. It would have an appreciable postwar influence on British, French, and perhaps American and Russian diplomatic and commercial policies.

Allies Meet Balkan Patriots

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—British and Greek staff officers, traveling by secret routes in one of the most daring exploits of the entire war, have conferred with Greek guerrilla and Patriot leaders in the heart of Axis-held Balkan territory and perfected plans for a unified command and the supply of war matériel.

The officers left Cairo for the rendezvous with 600 leaders representing more than 50,000 Patroit fighters and in a three-day conference arranged a long-term policy to match the battle plans of the Allied Middle East Command.

It has been estimated that there are about 150,000 guerrilla troops actively fighting the Axis in the Balkans, including some British, Australian, and New Zealand troops whose escape was cut off in the Greek and Cretan campaigns. They are said to have fled to the mountains where they joined local Patriot units.

The Germans already have admitted the possibility of British aid to the guerrillas. They have reported that British planes have used secret airfields in Greece and that submarines have landed arms, munitions, radios, medicine, and some food at various places along the coast.

Slav King Greeted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday expressed the hope that powerful Allied blows against the European "Fortress" will help to "drive the invaders from Yugoslavia."

In birthday greetings to the exiled King Peter II, who is observing his twentieth anniversary in London, the President said:

"His Majesty, Peter II, King of Yugoslavia, London (England):

"On this anniversary of Your Majesty's birth it gives me pleasure to send to you my hearty congratulations and to convey to you the greetings and good wishes of the people of the United States.

"May the ever-increasing blows inflicted upon our enemies hasten the coming day of your brave people's liberation and sustain them in their heroic efforts to drive the invaders from Yugoslavia.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Slav Port Taken

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—A British broadcast quoting the Moscow Radio said Sept. 5 that Yugoslav guerillas had captured the seaport of Susak, on the Adriatic in Northwestern Yugoslavia, just below Fiume.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said "Susak is the most important Yugoslav port in the Northern Adriatic. Only a small stream separates it from Fiume," a city awarded to Italy by a post-World War treaty. Fiume was recently reported occupied by the Germans.

Dr. Pugh Likes Provision For Troops in Ireland

BELFAST, Ireland, Sept. 7 (AP)—Dr. William Barrow Pugh, who is touring Allied fighting fronts as Chairman of the General Protestant Commission on United States Army and Navy Chaplains, arrived here Sept. 5. He expressed pleasure at the provision made in Northern Ireland for the comfort and well being of American troops.

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To him who enters Scotland by her Western gate—the River Clyde—there rises the ancient stronghold of Dumbarton Castle. Once its name was Dunbriton, "The Briton's Rock." Even before that ancient tribe gave it a name it was a fortress, "ALCLUYD" (the Rock upon the Clyde), the capital of a Kingdom, Strathclyde.

It is one of the four fortresses of Scotland appointed at the Union in 1707 to be forever held defensible.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Jane King Says China to Use New Methods

By Jane Dillon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jane King, who is helping the war effort this summer by milking cows on a Connecticut farm, had her first agricultural experience in China. Her name is not really Jane King but King Sze Tsung and she used to spend her vacations with her grandfather, a large land owner in North China, whose farms were from 70 to 1,000 acres in area.

As she curried the gentle Ayrshire, who seemed to be enjoying herself under her touch, this young Chinese girl compared the methods used on a modern farm in this country with those she remembered on her grandfather's farms in China. The contrast between them she described as "extremely great."

Centuries of Farming

"Many people think," she said, "that because the Chinese seem to be able to make any plant grow that they are born farmers. China, as a whole, has a favorable climate and soil for the development of husbandry. It is true that we have a 5,000-year written history of agricultural importance behind us. But it is this looking backwards, this clinging to old ways which has hindered us in our farm progress."

This will be changed after the war, she believes. "I am positive that the young China has awakened from the old dreaming world and that, after the war, we will adopt the new machines and methods best suited to our farming needs," she said. "And when these modern implements are provided for our millions of farmers, they will play a great part in the Chinese food question, for with the cutting down of time and labor the produce so much needed by Chinese masses will be doubled.

Harder in China

"As to the difference in our horticultural methods," she continued, "although the American farmer works very hard, his task is easy by the side of the ordinary Chinese countryman, who, having no up-to-date implements, labors with his bare hands from 4:30 in the morning until bed time. The women, with no conveniences in their houses, cook, sew, and help in the fields when needed. There are no days off, no vacations," she pointed out, "with the exception of the few festivals always celebrated by the whole village. These, of course, are now out for the duration."

Miss King, who is doing such a fine job with dairy cattle here, where there are so many dairy and poultry farms, says that in China with the exception of a few pigs, a dozen chickens, perhaps, and oxen for plowing, the farms are mostly horticultural. There are practically no privately owned dairy farms in China, she explained. In the metropolitan areas are a few dairy factories.

"You see, a typical Chinese does not, as a rule, drink milk. He gets his nourishment from soy beans, rice, and vegetables," she added.

She was evidently enjoying her work on the farm of Charles Wilford at Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut, and was most enthusiastic when I asked her about it. "I like it tremendously. I milk the 15 Holsteins by machine twice a day, heap, pitch, load, and unload hay, take care of the vegetable garden, the barn, and the milk bottles. This whole experience will be so useful to me when I get back to China," she told me.

Although Jane King has absorbed many American ways in the year and a half she has been in the United States, and her English, which she began studying at 15, is remarkable, she is nevertheless typical of the progressive young people of China. Born in Peiping, she later moved with her family to Shanghai where she was graduated from the McTyere High School in 1940. Then followed a business course and later work for the Chinese blind in that city. Receiving a scholarship to Rollins College in Florida, she came to America to complete her education. Last spring, learning through the newspapers and radio of the outstanding two weeks' course in dairying offered by the University of Connecticut she came north after her school closed, enrolled at Storrs, and finished the dairy course with high honors.

Pity for Japanese

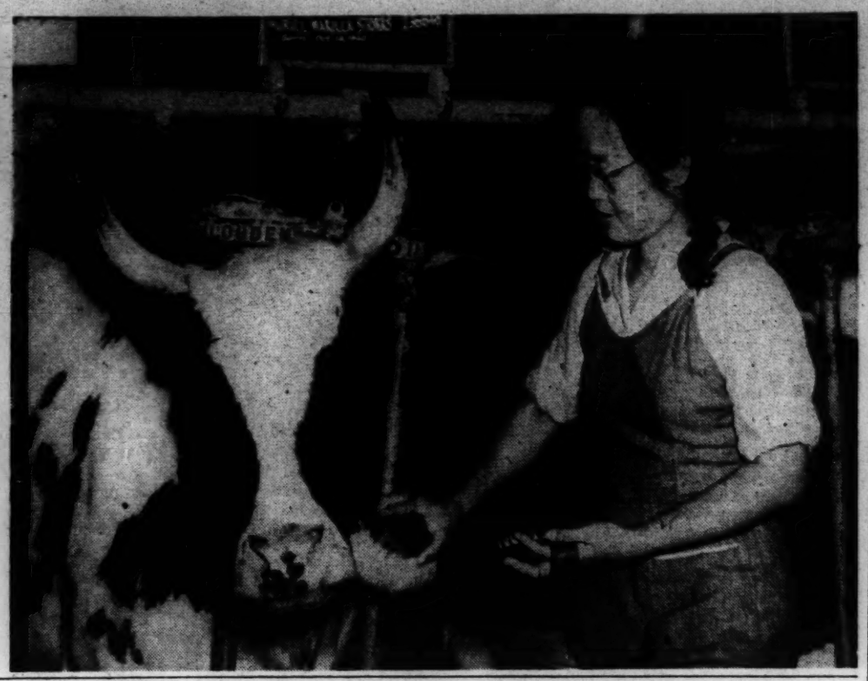
This slender Chinese girl, now serving in Connecticut's Land Army, was little more than a child when the Japanese marched mercilessly through her beloved homeland. "I was in Shanghai," she told me, "when the war first broke out, August 13, 1937. It was an experience that made me grow up all of a sudden. It made me realize that there are two phases of everything, the wrong and the right way. It is up to our better sense to choose the one we want to lead us to our goals." There is no bitterness toward "the little people of Japan" of whom she said, "I only pity the Japanese people that they cannot live a life of their own but have to follow a pattern that is molded by their supreme commanders, the Military Party."

She could speak with authority of the bravery of China's little ones. "The children of war-torn China are living through the most devastating stage of our history and experiencing the same trying times as their elders. Thousands of them have lost their homes and their parents." Telling of Madam Chiang's organization for "War-phans" which cares for them and gives them as normal and healthy a life as possible, she said these children are taught reading, writing and singing, not to mention sewing and other daily tasks. Girls and boys who are fortunate enough to have parents and homes of their own are sent to grade schools conducted in caves, so as to be safe from the enemy's heavy, daily bombing. They have in China, too, she said, a "Little Teacher" system which enables children of six and over to teach what they have learned to their illiterate elders, neighbors, or friends.

After Miss King gains her master's degree she expects to return to China to teach the blind and she will carry home with her many American ideas which she feels will be most useful in China.

Manter

Jane King, a Chinese student at Rollins College, Florida, has been spending her summer vacation working on a farm in Connecticut, where she finds methods quite different from those still prevailing in China. These two pictures were taken while she was attending a two-week dairy course at the University of Connecticut in preparation for her summer job.



Women's Rights Advanced in Florida

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

From "one of the most backward English-speaking communities in the world" as far as rights of married women are concerned, Florida has now moved to the front ranks of progressive states, says Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell, Florida lawyer who campaigned for eight years to get these rights established.

A new law, signed recently by Governor Holland, gives married women the right to enter into contracts, to sue or be sued, and to control their own property.

Neither a husband nor a wife can sell their property without the signature of the other.

In the past, the moment a Florida woman married she was classed in the law with "idiots, lunatics, and minors" as far as property rights went. Property she owned before marriage and any she acquired after marriage was controlled and managed by her husband. If she wanted to engage in business, she had to go through a complicated court procedure to satisfy the judge of her capacity and competence.

The Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and 52 other state women's organizations joined Mrs. Murrell in bringing about the reform.

A comely auburn-haired woman who hailed originally from Cheyenne, Wyo., and is married to a Miami, Fla., lawyer, Mrs. Murrell toured Florida three times at her own expense to speak in behalf of the "married women's bill." She conducted a column in eight Florida newspapers for the specific purpose of educating the general public on the need of changing the archaic law. She swung the Florida Bar Association behind the bill and was made chairman of an Association committee to rewrite the law.

Interviewed at headquarters of the National Woman's Party here, Mrs. Murrell cited her eight years of work as reason for the need of an equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

"There is no security in states rights," she says. "What we have taken years to accomplish may be wiped out in a moment unless it is protected by the federal Constitution."

She is convinced that after the war, a reaction against working women will set in and married women will be the first to be ousted from their jobs.

Adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment, she says, would eliminate the "insufferably long process" of getting state laws changed one by one.

"It is just a question whether we are going to permit women to progress and guarantee them the rights they have already won or whether we are going to continue them in the low-income brackets as a suppressed group," she says.

Thrift Will Take Care of That Linen Shortage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Office of War Information asks all housewives to help in the war by co-operating in an effort at conservation of household supplies. What one woman can save in her home may not amount to much. But when the minds and hearts of millions of women are turned towards making what they have last longer or actually creating something useful out of materials which would in normal times be wasted, then the amount saved really does count.

Besides it is gratifying to be able to fill our needs in part from our own old materials when a little thought and work are put into the job. It is real fun too. And it is the simple everyday needs in the household which are hardest to meet at present.

We are told by the OWI that fine table linen can still be found, but the more ordinary types are not now being made. Here are a few suggestions which may help the average housewife meet the present situation. When laundry work is difficult to get done, it is a good plan to eat on a bare table of polished wood. A clean cloth with wax on it should be kept to wipe the table. The best parts of old tablecloths can be cut up into small napkin sizes and hemmed. This is good pickup work when someone drops in for a visit.

The more worn pieces of the cloth can be used for dishcloths. Sew them all around the four edges on the machine. Then through the center run—also on the machine—a series of V's. This helps to make the cloth hold together longer. Besides it is pleasant to make V's for Victory.

Salvaging Sheets

A household of today should be able to get on with almost no buying of table linen for the next year at least.

Cotton textiles are being used in great quantities for our fighting forces. Cotton has many household uses, but the housewife is perhaps especially interested in her sheet problem.

Bed sheets can be made to last longer if they are turned end for end now and then. If the wide top hem is always used at the top, the wear is constant in about the same place, whereas when the bottom is turned to the top, the wear is distributed and the life of the sheet is prolonged. In the days when we used to buy a "piece" of sheeting and tear off our own sheets very often women made wide hems both at the top and bottom so the sheets could easily be turned about.

Almost every housewife has made over her worn sheets by sewing the selvages together in a flat seam and hemming the outer edges, thus bringing the thinnest parts where they get no wear. If the sheet is too poor to remake as a sheet, the bottom can often be made into satisfactory pillow cases.

Always use your thin sheets in the summer if they are dried out of doors. Freezing weather and high winds are hard on them.

Single sheets are much in demand for use by our fighting men, but double sheets can still be had. Single beds can be supplied by cutting one double sheet in two. The new sheet can be used down the center of the bed and a generous tuck-in edge on each side can be added from an old sheet.

Turns With the Needle

The best parts of cotton bath towels can be made into good wash cloths. A little color can be added by a single edge of crochet or a blanket stitch. The more worn parts make excellent cleaning cloths—in place of those nice new ones we have been buying in recent years.

Dish towels are needed by a household, along with sheets and hand towels, whether there is a world war going on or not. One way to supply this need came out of a similar effort during the last war.

Very satisfactory dish towels were made from old linen dresses found in the attic. The dish towels they made were a bit queer as to shape sometimes, but were excellent quality, did their work of drying dishes well, and more than lasted out the war.

The Office of War Information reports that there are shortages in comfortables and blankets. One way for the housewife to help here is to make her own comfortables and have them warm enough to take the place of blankets. Such comfortables can be made from old dresses, either cotton or wool, by getting a wool pad as a filler; these can still be purchased. A very attractive comfortable can be made from several old dresses by tearing them up into strips, three or four inches wide, and sewing them together on the machine. The colors can be arranged very attractively, especially if one inserts a white strip here and there.

Or the dresses may be cut in some design and the pieces sewed together. It is not necessary to cut the pieces into small patches as was done in bygone days. Attractive designs can be made of large pieces.

When the two sides are completed, place the good wool pad between them. Tack and tie the comfortable at frequent and regular intervals, hem the edges, and you have an excellent substitute for a blanket—with no cost to you except the wool pad and no cost at all to the war effort. These comfortables, moreover, last for years.

These are just a few suggestions. No doubt many other ideas will come to the minds of other women. If each one will just make use of what she has on hand, we can feel sure we are helping our bit towards Victory.

E. S. L.

Tempting Dishes for the Single Diner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Planning meals for one was not simple even before rationing went into effect. A roast of meat was a rarity, and often there was hardly any effort on the part of the lone housekeeper to prepare for herself an appetizing dinner. Anything would do, she may have thought. With a little careful planning, however, a number of tempting dishes can be had, despite rationing. Menus are best made up a week in advance, so as to get the most out of the points allowed for meat, butter, and fat.

An unrationed broiler every other week for Sunday dinner leaves enough points over for the Suhday in between, when four ribs of lamb or of loin of pork, weighing from 1¼ to 1½ lbs.—a small roast—will offer a change in the menu, and there will be enough left for another meal on Monday.

Tuesday, most often being a meatless day, a happy choice can be made between an omelet filled with either chopped, creamed spinach or one with stewed mushrooms, or with carrots and peas. French fried potatoes accompany this dish. Recipe for egg omelet:

Egg Omelet

¼ teaspoon flour
½ teaspoon milk
2 whole eggs
1 tablespoon butter

Rub flour and milk to a smooth paste, add the eggs and stir well. Heat butter in frying pan, add egg mixture. Shake pan while omelet is frying at moderate heat. Turn omelet to get a golden brown on both sides. Put on plate and at once fill with vegetable. Fold.

For breakfast or lunch this omelet can be filled with jam.

Whatever is left of the creamed spinach can be made into a delicious soup the next day. Use the water in which the spinach was cooked, add a white sauce, and the leftover spinach. The water in which carrots or peas have been cooked can likewise be added to soup. Cut the outside stalks of a bunch of celery into small bits, and cook until tender. Strain through sieve, add the vegetable water, and a white sauce. Make two portions of soup out of this, for two days.

Chicken Livers With Rice

Here is another idea for a meal that takes no ration points and still is delicious. Specialty chicken shops sell the livers separately. Sauté two to three livers and use them with boiled rice and green peas. Stewed mushrooms, too, taste well with rice.

Boiled Rice for One

1 quart boiling water
1 heaping teaspoon salt
½ cup rice

Wash rice in a sieve until it leaves the water clear. Drop into boiling water and allow to simmer until the rice is entirely soft. Strain through sieve and pour hot or cold water through to remove starch. Dry in saucepan over asbestos plate, until each kernel is separate and dry. Figure one hour or more for boiling rice.

Calf's Tongue With Raisin Sauce

A calf's tongue, which as a rule weighs under one pound, with a raisin sauce (Sauce Polonaise), will prove a welcome addition to the menu. Boil tongue until tender, drop into cold water, and remove outside skin. Cut in half lengthwise.

Raisin Sauce

½ cup water
2 tablespoons seedless raisins
1 tablespoon blanched almonds, sliced fine (optional)
Dash of cinnamon
Three whole cloves

Allow to simmer until raisins are inflated.

1 tablespoon butter
1½ tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon flour
½ teaspoon breadcrumbs
Dash of salt
½ rind of lemon

Put butter into saucepan, melt, and add sugar; let simmer until sugar caramelizes into a light brown. Add flour, bread crumbs, and salt and again let simmer for a few minutes. Pour in raisin mixture with lemon rind and mix thoroughly. Finally add calf's tongue and let cook for five minutes. Mashed potatoes taste good with this dish; also broccoli or artichoke. The latter is now at a reasonable price in the market.

L. M. K.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

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Here's a dessert that you can feed your baby if he is at the age when he can handle chopped foods. Gerber's Pineapple-Rice Pudding is made of choice pineapple, rice, sugar, whole milk, egg yolk and a pinch of salt. It's highly nourishing and no child will ever need coaxing to enjoy this tasty dessert! Try Gerber's Pineapple-Rice Pudding soon!

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British Cooking Improving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Criticisms of Britain's food and cooking front made here by visiting American restaurant consultants, including Annette Snapper, have met with partial agreement among Britishers.

British reasonableness in the face of this charge is due to two factors—the first, recognition that Brussels sprouts haven't been all they might be in Britain, and second that big strides are actually being made in improving British table fare through education as part of the war effort.

The Ministry of Food, with its slogan "We're here to help you," has instituted a publicity campaign for nation-wide education and guidance which aims first at securing a fair share of food for all, and second at helping all to make the most of that fair share.

The nation is divided into 18 divisions in each of which the Ministry has food advice centers which serve as district headquarters. There are 41 permanent centers and others are opened temporarily where there appears to be need for special guidance on local problems.

Two-way activity goes on at these centers. Housewives bring problems to advisers, and lecturers go out from there to women's gatherings. In poorer districts, a stall in the market is sometimes taken for demonstrations. More use of fresh salads and better cooking of vegetables are two important focal points in the campaign.

The Ministry has started local "pie schemes" under which arrangements are made for lunch pies to be cooked locally and taken around at midday in Ministry food vans to field workers, hop pickers, cottage housewives and other rural dwellers.

Films, posters and press advertising are other important links between the Ministry of Food and the housewife. British film fans regard "food flash," now in its 162d week, as part of their local cinema program. More than 3,400 cinemas show this bulletin.

The Ministry of Food reports a good response from housewives to the press, film and radio publicity. This is reflected in the way thousands of tons of surplus products are now absorbed when it is known that these are available. The carrots campaigns of 1941 and 1942 and potato campaigns of 1943 are good examples of how British housewives attune their table to current home production of food.

While Churchill Lingers . . . Capital Eager for Next Move

Continued from Page 1

ment is necessary. To this view is attributed the three-power conference "on the Foreign Minister level" said to be already in progress. This reference appears to refer either to the London Conference of Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, and United States Ambassador John G. Winant. Or it may refer to a second conference, with this as a preliminary, of Foreign Ministers Eden, Vyachesiaff, Molotoff and Cordell Hull.

Russian attitude:

Mr. Stalin, of course, strongly demands a second front to match Russian sacrifices. The British view is that the United States-British strategy has been fully justified on a military level. From a cold, hard-boiled approach to the best means of winning the war, in shortest order, the course taken requires no apologies, the British firmly believe. Russia, it is held, quite naturally does not appreciate the difficulties of sea-supplied armies. It takes more effort to supply 100,000 United States troops against the Japanese, it is said, than 750,000 Russian troops against the Germans on their land front. When the attack on Germany is made, the Allies will be ready for it. It may be necessary to sacrifice lives—but not unnecessarily. In the long run Russia itself will be more aided by a selfish victory, achieved by her Allies, than by a generous defeat.

How about the newly created Russian committee of captured Germans?

British Governmental belief is that this is an effort of psychological warfare to split the German people from their Nazi rulers. British leaders do not want to debate this Russian tactic; personally they have preferred to confine war aims to selected targets so broad that all groups can agree on them—Nazi tyranny and Prussian militarism.

Is there a possibility of German collapse before the year end?

Answer: Yes and no. It would be folly for Allied leaders to count on this. Indeed, even after retreating to the inner German fortress, Germany, like a ringed monster, may be capable of savage thrusts and slashes.

On the other hand, Germany is a nation whose head is ruled by its heart, contrasted to Anglo-American nations, the supreme example of the latter being the Confederates' determination to fight it out after Gettysburg despite certain defeat. Germany after Jena, and again in 1918 when it felt defeat certain, turned to that part of its military manual which told it how to surrender.

Is Japan strengthening itself while we fight Germany?

Japan undoubtedly is having considerable success in winning over the native populations of the area which it has seized; better success in various instances than Britain, the Dutch or Americans.

On the other hand, there is a steady drain on shipping and material resources. It would be a mistake to exclude the possibility that Japan would be susceptible to the same forces of psychological warfare to which other nations are exposed; and that a collapse might come in the face of certain defeat.

Britain's war aims for the defeated Japanese are simple: "Japan for the Japanese."

Should the Allies deal with the Vichy-ites of conquered countries?

Once again the British authority is frank and emphatic in justification of steps taken in political warfare. Dealing with Admiral Darlan saved British and American lives in capturing North Africa. The feeling is that history will fully justify this temporizing on the road to ultimate victory. British leaders favor further deals to save lives and hasten the final objective. The Russians themselves have a saying that "in military diplomacy you can deal with the devil and his grandmother."

How about delay in recognizing the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers?

The delay accomplished only good. It ironed out extremist views among the French; created a joint body instead of individual leaders; gave time to promote French unity.

Incidentally, military Russia is believed to understand this attitude of tolerance to the former "Darlans," whatever political Russia says about it. And Mr. Stalin is reported to be associating himself more and more closely with Russian Army leaders. These are believed to be gathering strength in Russia comparable to that exercised by the Communist Party.

How about Turkey?

Turkey has a big army, but little mechanical equipment. Its neutrality is understandable. Its importance as a neutral grows less with the invasion of Italy and Sicily.

What will Britain do with islands seized in the Mediterranean?

Britain has no postwar territorial ambitions. It does not wish to increase its possessions one iota. Britain already has all the territory it wants.

But how about India, Singapore, Hong Kong?

Most emphatically the British Government is not going to let its claims to these or other territories be submitted to outside moral judgments. The British attitude is that it has nothing to apologize for; intends to work out its destiny its own way. It will not lay down its responsibility at anybody's suggestion that its control has been a failure. Mr. Churchill's "hard-boiled" attitude regarding the Empire is recalled in connection with the new authoritative expression of British governmental views.

Churchill's Thanks

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a note of thanks yesterday to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for the Chinese leader's message on Britain's fourth anniversary of the war.

"Though the battle still will be long and hard," Mr. Churchill said, "we can now look forward more confidently than ever before to victory and the making of a new world, towards the establishment of which your great and dauntless country has made an unforgettable contribution."

Reich Roman Catholics Act

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 3. Delayed (AP)—The German Roman Catholic Bishops at this year's Fulda Conference have expressed regret in a pastoral letter that even "in this dangerous and costly period in our fatherland" the battle has been continued against the Christian Church.

The letter, dated Aug. 19, was read in most Roman Catholic pulpits in Germany on Aug. 29 and declared that education in the Reich was aimed at "de-Christianizing" people, especially youth. Evacuated children in camps, schools and homes have been refused religious instruction and attendance at church and religious ceremonies are often difficult, if not impossible, the letter said.

[The Religious News Service reported in a dispatch late in August that an estimated 1,200 German Roman Catholic priests and members of religious orders recently had been interned by the Nazis in Bavarian concentration camps.]

"Heavy pressure" has been exerted upon many Christians amounting to "almost complete suppression" in the Warthegau area, the Bishops asserted.

The letter was signed by Adolf Cardinal Bertram of Breslau, Michael Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich, Theodore Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna and by 26 Archbishops and six other representatives of German religious districts.

Pastoral Letters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—This year's Fulda Conference of German Roman Catholic Bishops, according to neutral reports, has resulted in four pastoral letters which will be read to Roman Catholic Churches throughout Germany toward the end of this month.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Cheshire

Stockport: Davenport Cinema, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 24.

United States

California

Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., September 17.

Walnut Park (auspices First Church, Huntington Park): Lyric Theater, 7208 Long Beach Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., September 14.

Connecticut

Middletown: Middletown High School, 251 Court Street, 3 p. m., September 12.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington High School Auditorium, 310 South Hough Street, 8 p. m., September 14.

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street and Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., September 14.

Iowa

Burlington: Church Auditorium, 813 North Third Street, 8 p. m., September 13.

Maine

Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, 3 p. m., September 12.

Sanford: Unitarian Church, Main and Lebanon Streets, 8 p. m., September 16.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, 102 West University Parkway, 8:30 p. m., September 17.

Massachusetts

Waltham: Hover Memorial Hall, 545 Main Street, 8 p. m., September 17.

Michigan

Fremont: Congregational Church, Dayton and Merchant Streets, 3 p. m., September 12.

Owosso: Owosso High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 17.

Sault Ste. Marie: Colonial Theater, 8:15 p. m., September 14.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Hennepin and Summit Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Missouri

Neosho: Municipal Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Church Edifice, 154 Harrison Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 13.

Keyport: Keyport High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 13.

Moorestown: Moorestown High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 12. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

Buffalo (Second Church): Kleinhans Music Hall, The Circle and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 16.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School, Corlies and Colonial Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 16.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 875 Main Street East, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.

Westfield: Presbyterian Church, South Portage and McClurg Streets, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 12.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.

Ohio

Cleveland (Second Church): Church Edifice, Euclid Avenue at East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m. Sept. 16.

Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Auditorium, 618 Sassafras Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.

Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4720 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Church Edifice, Clyde Street, near Fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.

Vermont

Barre: Spaulding High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 13. (Note change of date.)

Washington

Seattle (Eighth Church): Oaklake School, One Hundred and Third Street and Aurora Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Spokane (First Church): Liberty Theater, 12:05 p. m., Sept. 16.

Vancouver: Vancouver High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 12.

Wisconsin

Eagle River: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Wauwatosa: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Wisconsin Rapids: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 16.

G. O. P. Postwar Policy Group Provides Model for Mackinac

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Whatever kind of plank on world organization for peace Harrison Spangler's Republican Postwar Advisory Council, meeting at Mackinac Island, Mich., decides to present, the party will still have available an unofficial but none-the-less clear-cut and usable program.

It is a program built solidly around the establishment of a Council of Nations, with the United Nations as a nucleus, and backed up by an international police force.

An 11-point policy, crystallized out of some months of study and collaboration by party workers, and presented in a radio address last Saturday by Dineen Watson, Chairman of the Republican Postwar Policy Association, stands ready to do one of two things: It can provide the framework or a model for the direction of Mr. Spangler's committee, and thus serve directly to influence the formation of the official plank; but should the Spangler Committee offer what Mr. Watson described as "a weasel-worded plank that can mean all things to all men," this unofficial program can be picked up whole and, through the machinery of the party convention, be adopted as the party plank.

The Republican Postwar Policy Association, organized early last spring, long before action in this direction was indicated by the Republican National Committee, represents the foreign policy views of that advanced group within the party which in recent months has apparently expanded to substantial proportions.

Mr. Watson has noted pointedly the coincidence of development of his committee and the increasingly liberal and broad foreign policy statements of numerous party leaders formerly classed as isolationists. As a matter of fact he recalls that the Republican Postwar Advisory Council, now laboring over a party plank on foreign policy, was organized only after he had an interview on the subject with Mr. Spangler.

The Watson group, after formal organization, held a regional meeting here in May, another in New York in July, and another in San Francisco a week ago. At these meetings have been delegates representing regularly organized units of this movement in 35 States, most of them recognized, long-time party workers.

The program outlined by Mr. Watson in his radio talk represents the last word in this process. In some respects it is many steps ahead of views earlier expressed by Mr. Watson and others. It ventures into details of a blueprint which previously have been avoided, partly because the way had not fully crystallized, partly because of a desire not to alienate the support of many party workers who disclaimed isolationism but shied from talk of a "superstate."

Encouraged by growing support of the movement, Mr. Watson takes nothing for granted, however, and in his radio talk, addressing himself to the Mackinac conference, said:

"The little people are watching you. They expect much from your deliberations. They know you will give them before you leave a forthright statement on foreign policy, so strong and so clear that no one can say it is a glib attempt at lip-service, or a weasel-worded plank that can mean all things to all men."

The Republican Postwar Policy Association insists that American foreign policy must include as a minimum the following:

1. Unconditional surrender and complete disarmament of the Axis.
2. Prevention of the Axis ever again manufacturing implements of war.
3. Occupation of Axis nations by forces of the United Nations until world security is assured.
4. Punishment of Axis war leaders guilty of crimes and brutalities.
5. Agreement now by the United Nations as to the solution of problems arising when hostilities cease, such as recognition of temporary governments, problems of famine, disease, social insecurity, and civil disorder.
6. Continued co-operation of the United Nations, particularly Britain, China, Russia and the United States.
7. Establishment of a Council of Nations, with the United Nations as a nucleus, to prevent by force the rise of new forms of aggression, and to solve by peaceful methods world-wide problems.
8. Establishment of regional divisions of the council to handle purely regional problems.
9. Establishment of a World Court to adjudicate international disputes.
10. Creation of an international police force to restrain aggression, such force to be composed of armed forces of members of the Council of Nations and subject to call of the Council only when needed.
11. Creation of an expanding world economy and the maintenance of economic peace in the postwar world by opening the channels of world trade, to the end that, without jeopardizing their domestic institutions and economy, all peoples who will grant these rights to others shall have access on just and equal terms to the markets and raw materials of the world.

Big Political Parleys Asked for Chicago

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo., Sept. 7

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said in an interview yesterday that the Office of Defense Transportation has requested that both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions be held in Chicago next year because of its central location.

Mr. Walker, who is also Democratic National Chairman, disclosed that Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, had written him and Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman, about the plan.

GOP Council Backs Attack On New Deal

Continued from Page 1

reaus has so multiplied that every detail of American life is now regulated by bureaucratic decree.

"There are the instruments of Fascism," it concluded.

General criticism was also directed at the Administration's manpower, farm machinery, and price regulation policies. The Council advised that unless control of food production and distribution is vested into the hands of a single Federal authority," we shall not only be without the means of relieving the starving people of Europe and Asia but there will be the most serious shortage and hardships in the United States itself."

Associated with Senator Taft in the preparation of the Domestic affairs report were Senator Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Representatives William Ditter of Pennsylvania and Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan.

This is the first of two major reports the Republican Postwar Advisory Council is to issue. The second, on foreign policy, awaits final approval later today.

G. O. P. Called to Stand on World Aid

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. Sept. 7—Unexpectedly strong pressure from within the Republican Postwar Advisory Council was evident today for pledging G. O. P. support to a long-range alliance of the United Nations to police the future peace.

Strength of this pressure came primarily from an outspoken group of Republican Governors led by three New Englanders, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, William H. Wills of Vermont, and Sumner Sewell of Maine, and Governors Arthur B. Langlie of Washington and Edward J. Thyse of Minnesota, who brought a detailed memorandum of former Governor Harold E. Stassen's international proposals to the conference.

The pressure of these influential Governors and their allies, at first confined to off-the-record, corridor-conversation warnings against any "weasel-worded" statement of postwar views, came pointedly into the open yesterday morning in the wake of the first day's action of the National Chairman, Harrison E. Spangler, in entrusting the major business of the Council to a congressional bloc already committed to a nothing-definite-now policy.

"Before this meeting adjourns," bluntly remarked Governor Baldwin, speaking for a growing force within the Council, "it must be more than promise to study and report later on the crucial issues facing our country."

Trend in Chairmanships

Two developments aroused the ire and suspicion of the Governors.

One was the assignment—evidently prearranged—of the chairmanship of the major committees to two Senators who have long identified the Republican Party with the isolationist viewpoint in Washington and who have been the foremost advocates of a wait-and-see attitude throughout the preliminary discussions here. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan was made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Policy and International Relations, and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio was made Chairman of the Committee on Postwar Enterprise, Industry and Employment. Both have been active in counselling against any definite party commitments in advance of the end of the war.

The second shock to the Governors—at least they viewed it as a shock and a chill—was the news, for which they were quite unprepared, that each of the two strategic six-member committees would include four Congressmen and only two State Executives.

They point to the fact that there are 24 Governors, the largest single bloc, who are members of this Postwar Advisory Council, and that their role in the deliberations would be a considerable one, since Mr. Spangler emphasized that these Republican leaders alone were the elected heads of state governments embracing "three fifths of the entire population of the country." Prior to this meeting it had been the G. O. P. party line that here among these Governors was a fresh, invigorating impulse to party affairs and party policy.

Cleavage in the Open

Yet today, in the view of the numerous disse g Governors, the Republican organization considering itself on the threshold of a national victory and seeking to formulate its campaign appeal for 1944, appears to be shunting aside the counsel of the new leaders in its ranks and turning, principally, to men who were unsuccessful candidates for the Republican presidential nomination two years ago.

The developing dissatisfaction of the Governors now brings into open view the substantial cleavage within the party on what its foreign policy should be.

The cleavage, in light of the trend of discussions thus far, is not fundamentally between prewar isolationism and postwar cooperationism. It is between those party leaders who want to withhold any frank and forthright declaration of policy to see how the political winds are blowing next year and those who want to see the party take the leadership now in shaping a strong American role in the coming peace.

Since the Council members—49 Congressmen, Governors and National Committeemen — began gathering at this lake-surrounded vacation retreat last week end and started their formal discussions, there has been apparent an increasing support for an unequivocal party pledge guaranteeing full-bodied American participation in the peace. However, it is not yet evident that this view will prevail. There are skillful and persuasive political G. O. P. leaders, who consider such a declaration inexpedient.

But the visible evidence at the present stage of discussions has been pre-eminently on the side of a Republican platform strongly supporting postwar international collaboration, such evidence as:

1. Governor Baldwin has served public notice on the Council that "it must have the courage to express positive opinions." The positive course he urges it to adopt embraces a three-fold foundation "for a workable international structure."

He advocates Republican support for "a council of nations to eliminate those factors in international relationships which cause differences and provide armed conflict," a "world court to decide justifiable disputes between nations," and "enforcement of the actions of this council and the decisions of this court by the collaboration of the military, air and naval power of the nations of the world."

2. Governor Wills of Vermont was even more outright and exacting in his appeal to the council.

"At this time," he declared, "I believe we should go on record as demanding an intelligent, realistic foreign policy—a foreign policy based on the obvious truth that this is a small world composed of a great many nations that are now within a few hours' flying time of each other.

"Also, now that we are aware that no nation, no matter how great its armaments, will ever again be powerful enough to live in safety without allies, we should make it perfectly apparent that we are not only through with isolationism but that our course is in the opposite direction, and that we intend to continue in that direction to keep this nation and this world free from another great war."

Must Safeguard Peace

Governor Wills informed his fellow Republicans that if he had to trade a little sovereignty to get peace, he'd take peace.

3. Gov. Thomes E. Dewey of New York, whose repeated "I'm not a presidential candidate" has not kept him from leading most G. O. P. presidential preference polls, added his significant and carefully timed declaration in behalf of a full-collaborationist platform.

"The United States must be prepared," he held, "to undertake new obligations and responsibility in the community of nations . . . To discourage the growth of rampant nationalism and its spawn, economic and military aggression. As a further safeguard we must join with other nations to secure the peace of the world, by force if necessary, against any future outbreak of international gangsterism."

Mr. Dewey was even more precise. He unequivocally advocated the immediate negotiation of a continuing military alliance with Great Britain, and in response to questions by correspondents expressed the hope that Russia and China would also join in a close military and political association. By this statement the New York Governor took a front-row seat among the international collaboration exponents of his party alongside of the absent Wendell Willkie and Lieutenant Commander (former Governor) Stassen.

Positive Stand Urged

4. There are numerous other able and articulate advocates of a binding pledge to secure the peace among the men and women the Republicans have called to this meeting. There is Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont who has been way ahead of both parties in his postwar views.

There is Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

There is Clarence Budington Kelland, National Committeeman from Arizona and a self-proclaimed reformed isolationist, who says he is prepared to lead an open floor fight to rid his party of the inheritance of isolationism and bind it to full collaboration. There are others and the numbers seem to be on the side of a strong declaration of policy.

Strategy and seniority seem to be on the other side.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio and Gov. Earl Warren of California, who are both in favor of the United States entering an agreement to enforce the peace by force if necessary, do not, however, want to see the Republicans commit themselves explicitly at this date. They argue that it is premature and untimely—that such commitment must await the unfoldment of events.

Senator Vandenberg and Senator Taft give the same counsel and along with Chairman Spangler it would be difficult to conclude that they will not exercise a notable—perhaps a decisive—influence in the ultimate action of the meeting.

Makeup of Committees

Senator Vandenberg's Committee on Foreign Policy, in addition to its chairman, includes Senator Austin, Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois, Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, and Representative Eaton of New Jersey. Of this group only Senator Austin and Representative Eaton are generally recognized as active advocates of strong commitments on postwar plans.

On Senator Taft's Committee on Postwar Domestic Affairs are Senator Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Governor Dewey, Governor Bricker, Representative J. William Ditter of Pennsylvania, and Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan.

Mr. Spangler formally opened the proceedings yesterday morning with a radio address in which he affirmed that "we must not arrive at the peace table with only empty phrases or face the future without a plan for permanent peace."

He declared that the program to be evolved at this Council "will not be drawn by a little group of men working behind closed doors."

Under Massed Flags

After Mr. Spangler's address and the announcement of the prearranged appointment of committees, the two committees retired behind closed doors to begin their labors.

The open meetings, which have this far consisted of Mr. Spangler's speech and a reconvening to agree upon a further recess, are held in a spacious, gaily decorated chamber fitted out to look like the Assembly Hall of the League of Nations. The 49 Council members have each a private desk swathed in maroon-colored bunting, and massed flags of the United Nations form a backdrop for the stage.

However definitive the recommendations of the Council may prove to be, they are not to be considered as more than preliminary findings. The Foreign Policy Committee was appointed as both a temporary and permanent study group, and other permanent committees have been named to deal with seven different main subjects: postwar enterprise, industry and employment, headed by Governor Bricker; social welfare and security, headed by Governor Warren; finance, taxation and money, headed by Senator Taft; reform of government administration, headed by Governor Dewey; labor, headed by Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana; agriculture, headed by Senator Charles L. McNarry of Oregon, and international economic problems, headed by Representative Daniel A. Reed of New York.

These committees are scheduled to confer and hold hearings during the coming year.

Negro Headwaiter Gave GOP Prayer

By the Associated Press

Mackinac Island, Mich., Sept. 7

Edmund Pace, tall Negro headwaiter at this resort's Grand Hotel, yesterday delivered the prayer opening the Republican Postwar Advisory Council session.

Mr. Pace, an ordained nonsectarian minister, has a little church on the hotel grounds whose congregation is made up chiefly of hotel servants.

Youngstown Churches Report Large Attendance Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Churches in Youngstown, this war-busy industrial city known as "the Ruhr of America," have enjoyed an almost phenomenal increase in attendance this summer, as one of the effects of the war.

Another effect has been that the churches are enjoying a consistently stronger financial status, still another effect of the war boom which has made churchgoers much more liberal in their contributions.

Youngstown churchmen assign a variety of reasons for the increased summer attendance, the largest here for many years. They believe people are giving more serious thought to religion, and with sons and husbands in the armed services, are turning to the church for comfort, whereas in previous summers they rode away to summer resorts for week ends, with little thought for religion.

The churchmen also are aware that there is a very practical reason for this lack of driving, what with gasoline rationing.

The larger downtown churches have lost large numbers of younger members to the armed forces and many other members now must work on Sundays in the war industries, yet the attendance has picked up, and they are being visited regularly by strangers.

Pastors have been unusually enthusiastic about their audiences during the last several months, said Rev. Albert B. Denton, Executive Secretary of the Federated Churches. He has noticed the increased religious fervor in many ways and says, "Folks not only cannot run their cars, but they are thinking along a very serious line this summer."

Churchgoers who formerly traveled each Sunday many miles to churches in outlying cities and towns have transferred their memberships to local churches as a result of the transportation problems.

Many churches here have been remodeled during the last few months, mortgages have been paid off, and there is an increase in prayer meeting attendance, also. One pastor said that while many of his members work 14 out of 15 Sundays, they send in their contributions regularly, and he raised $2,000 to decorate the church auditorium with very little trouble in contrast to the problems of raising that much money in former years.

One big downtown Methodist church recently rebuilt its edifice and since then has been filled to overflowing virtually every Sunday.

Sept. 15 Is Set as Deadline For Fathers to Get War Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Selective Service has set Sept. 15 as the deadline for fathers in nondeferrable jobs to signify their intention to transfer to other work if they want a cushion against induction ahead of other fathers.

Unless they have actually obtained jobs off the nondeferrable list or registered with the U. S. Employment Service for such jobs and given proof of registration to their draft boards by Sept. 15, they will be the first fathers to be drafted, and can be taken before Oct. 1.

The latest announcement took the form of an amendment to a regulation issued three weeks ago. It laid down the rule that the 30-day immunity from reclassification gained by registering for a job-transfer cannot extend beyond Oct. 15 under any circumstances.

However, if the nondeferrable father's order number would bring him up for induction earlier than Oct. 15 even if he were not in a nondeferrable job, he will get no added immunity and will be subject to call whenever his number comes up after Oct. 1.

Meanwhile, draft boards' authority to order induction of men in the 149 high-skilled positions recently designated as "critical occupations" to give them super-eligibility for extended occupational deferment was restricted sharply.

The boards, which hitherto have had complete control over each individual's case, subject only to appeal board rulings, were forbidden to order the induction of any man with the required skills without first referring the case to the Employment Service.

In the first estimate of the kind, Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey said there are not more than 400,000 men of military age throughout the country possessing the skills required in the critical occupations, all of them jobs occurring in the 35 essential activities.

Request Honored

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP) — Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes has withdrawn his opposition to the drafting of Undersecretary Abe Fortas into the armed forces, in response to what he termed the latter's "deep desire" for military duty.

Mr. Ickes also disclosed, in making public an exchange of letters with his chief assistant, that President Roosevelt also has agreed he would "not oppose" the Memphis, Tenn., lawyer's request for release in the event of his induction.

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Jewish Aid Given To 3,600,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has announced that during the four years of war it has spent $27,857,000 in aiding approximately 3,600,000 Jewish victims of war and persecution in 52 countries.

Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the committee, declared that the agency has enabled 68,000 Jewish refugees to escape to the Western Hemisphere or Palestine—10,000 of them since Pearl Harbor.

In Poland alone, he said, the committee brought "life-saving aid to 630,000 persons, of whom half a million received daily relief."

Funds used by the committee are collected in nationwide campaign collections of the United Jewish Appeal, and in Canada through the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies, he continued.

Mr. Hyman added that aid to Jews in Germany and German-occupied territories did not involve "sending dollars in, or in any way aiding Hitler's economy."

Service Standards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The armed services aren't interested in calling up men past the age of 37, a War Manpower Commission spokesman said Sept. 4 in commenting on a proposal by Representative Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania to draft older men to forestall the induction of fathers.

While there is no legal bar to the induction of men past 37, he said, neither the Army nor the Navy ask Selective Service for men of that age. This is chiefly because a majority of older men are not physically qualified for military service, he said.

Bob Hope Back in U. S. After Touring Fronts

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP) — Bob Hope, radio and movie comedian, was back in the United States following a 10-week tour entertaining troops in Britain and North Africa.

Mr. Hope arrived by plane from North Africa Sept. 3. En route to the United States, Mr. Hope and his companions, including Frances Langford and Jack Pepper, stopped off at Iceland and played three shows before U. S. troops there.

Winant Says Sicily Proves Axis Wrong

SOUTHPORT, England, Sept. 7 (AP)—U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant told the Workers' Educational Association that the welcome given Allied troops in Sicily proved that a generous enemy with good motives would be accepted with friendly enthusiasm.

Contrasting the Sicilian invasion with the Danish revolt against German occupation, he said that the Axis failure to establish itself in conquered territories was proof that evil motivation had no permanence.

He said that a justification of democracy rested ultimately on the goodness and wisdom of the people, adding that "we ask for a generosity of purpose which recognizes a common brotherhood that reaches beyond race, creed and color. . . ."

So. Pacific Yanks Get Radio Station

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Sept. 7 (AP)—Troops in the South Pacific now can tune in on home news and programs planned especially for them without depending on the uncertain reception from stations in Continental United States.

A new radio station which will be on the air daily opened yesterday in this French Island Colony. Housed in the Red Cross Club, it is directed by two Red Cross workers, Janette McCreery of Merion, Pa., and Estelle Brenner of Daytona Beach, Fla.

Army Lieut. Lanny Ross, former radio and film singer, took part in the first program.

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The Home Forum

Heaven and Earth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS EASY for mankind to accept God, good, as supreme in heaven, but to accept Him as Ruler on earth seems more difficult. However, if God, good, has created heaven and earth, as the first chapter of Genesis records, then earth, as God knows it, must be as heavenly, as perfect, as heaven itself. Through a clear perception of this fact, God-inspired men have been able to know and to prove the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil, and through this understanding they have been delivered from danger.

When Elisha saw that the city where he lodged was surrounded by an alien army, he was not afraid. His understanding that he lived in a universe of God's creating, that he was protected and loved by his heavenly Father, gave Elisha shelter from his enemies. Reassuring his frightened servant, he said (II Kings 6:16), "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Then Elisha prayed that his servant also might see God's provision for their safety. The servant's eyes were opened to see the horses and chariots of fire about Elisha, and both men were saved. This incident shows that if one turns to God, good, with an absolute faith in His omnipresence and omnipotence, he will find himself under His loving care; for it is God's purpose that His children shall dwell in perfect peace.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has given the spiritual sense of the Lord's Prayer on pages 16 and 17 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven" (Matthew 6:10), she interprets as follows: *"Enable us to know,—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme."* The understanding of the supremacy of God, good, makes of no effect the so-called works of evil. But so long as we believe in a material world and that man is a creator, we cannot free ourselves from sin, disease, and death, the results of such belief.

* * *

A universe in which these ills abound is by no means the universe God made. Man is described in the first chapter of Genesis as made in God's image and likeness. Disobedience to His commands, temptation, and dishonesty are the false suggestions of the serpent, the devil, or evil, which Christ Jesus came to destroy. Obedience to God and love for His creation enabled the Master to replace the errors of mortal existence with the truth of real, spiritual being, and to bring to light God's universe, in which health, holiness, happiness, perfection, and abundance are present and eternally operating. He came to nullify the Adam-dream, the belief in a material world.

Paul said (I Corinthians 15:22), "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Christ Jesus revealed and taught the truth regarding man's real being. He healed the sick and the sinning, thus proving to all mankind that the true sense of existence, perfect and eternal, may be experienced on earth, here and now.

To experience the healing power of Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, we cannot start out from two bases, the material and the spiritual. When we gladly and faithfully follow the Christ, our Exemplar and Saviour, then the ills of the flesh will disappear with the Adam-dream, and we shall see man forever safe. Pain, sorrow, and sin are no part of God's creation, of God's heaven and earth. If they were, if God had created them, Christ Jesus would not have been able to prove their nothingness, nor could he ever have removed them from human experience. He knew, however, that true being, with its beauty, health, and harmony, belong to man because they belong to God. Let us rejoice in the realization of this fact, which Christ Jesus and Christian Science have brought to light.

* * *

On a bright spring day, a little girl, happy in the beauty she saw about her, joyfully exclaimed, "I cannot believe that heaven is more beautiful than this." She was learning in Christian Science that heaven is not a state of perfection to be attained only in the hereafter but that heaven and earth are both of them here and now. Mrs. Eddy defines "heaven" in Science and Health (p 587) as "harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." When we understand that heaven is a state of thought, it is not difficult to see how we can experience the joys of heaven on earth.

Christian Science shows us the way from a material to a spiritual sense of life, from danger to safety, from sorrow to happiness, and from sin to holiness. We read in Science and Health (p. 264), "When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"Words, Words, Words"

IT IS A wonderful book, is Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; and think of the circumstances under which it was composed: "with," as its author says, "little assistance of the learned; without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under academic bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction. . . ." "What do you read, my lord?" "Words, words, words," replies Hamlet. Buckle read it through to enlarge his vocabulary; so did Browning; and no other dictionary can be read with such pleasure and profit, for in it Johnson gave—and for the first time—quotations from esteemed authors illustrating the use of words defined. He fitted himself for this mighty task by diligent reading, underscoring with a pencil the selections which were subsequently copied out on slips of paper by his amanuenses; his marvelous memory, of course, stood him in good stead, while the range of his reading was boundless.—From "This Book-Collecting Game," by A. EDWARD NEWTON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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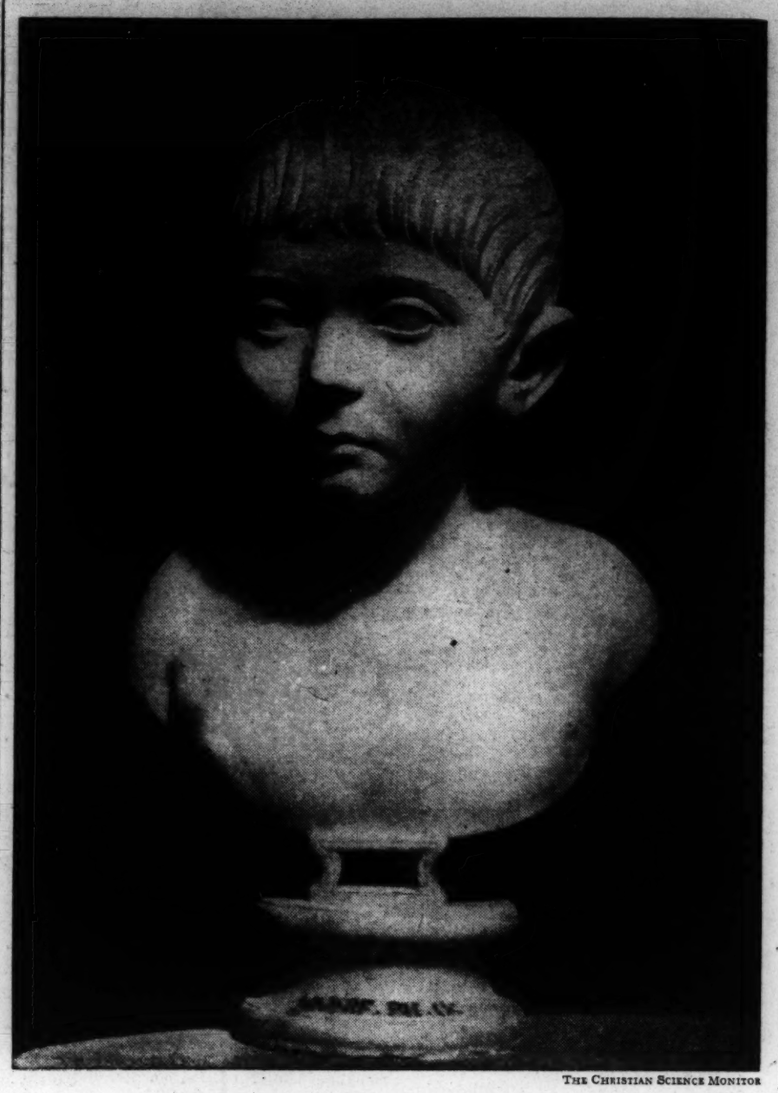

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A ROMAN BOY OF THE TIME OF TRAJAN

THE ROMANS excelled in the art of portraiture. They were observant of the characterizing traits of individuals and they cultivated the technique of recording the features with exactitude. They engaged craftsmen, who were generally of Greek origin, to make sculptured likenesses of the emperors, their wives, and children. This bust is believed to have been made at the time of Trajan. The manner of arranging the hair helps in attributing such a portrait to the proper period. The youthfulness of the child is expressed in the delicately modeled features.

D. A.

Himmelen og Jorden

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DET ER LET for Menneskeheden at anerkende Gud, det gode, som eneraadende i Himmelen, men at anerkende Ham som Jordens Hersker synes at være mere vanskeligt. Hvis imidlertid Gud, det gode, har skabt Himmelen og Jorden, som det berettes i det første Kapitel i Første Mosebog, da maa Jorden, som Gud kender den, være ligesaa himmelsk, ligesaa fuldkommen, som Himmelen selv. Gennem en klar Opfattelse af denne Kendsgerning, har Gud-inspirerede Mennesker været i Stand til at forstaa og til at bevise Guds, det godes, Althed og det ondes Intethed, og gennem denne Forstaaelse er de blevet befriet fra Fare.

Da Elisa saa, at den By, i hvilken han boede, var omringet af en fremmed Hær, blev han ikke bange. Elisas Forstaaelse af, at han boede i et Univers, som var skabt af Gud, og at han var beskyttet og elsket af sin himmelske Fader, gav ham Beskyttelse mod hans Fjender. Idet han trøstende beroligede sin forskrækkede Tjener, sagde han (Anden Kongebog 6:16): "Frygt ikke, thi de, der er med os, er flere end de, der er med dem." Saa bad Elisa om, at hans Tjener ogsaa maatte se Guds Forsorg for deres Sikkerhed. Tjenerens Øjne blev da oplukkede, saa at han saa Hestene og Ildvognene rundt om Elisa, og begge Mænd blev reddet. Denne Begivenhed viser, at hvis man vender sig til Gud, det gode, med fuldstændig Tillid til Hans Allestedsnærværelse og Almagt, vil man opdage, at man er under Hans kærlige Omsorg; for det er Guds Vilje, at Hans Børn skal leve i fuldkommen Fred.

* * *

Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, Mary Baker Eddy, har givet den aandelige Betydning af Fadervor paa Siderne 16 og 17 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. "Ske din Vilje, som i Himmelen saaledes ogsaa paa Jorden" (Matthæus-Evangeliet 6:10) fortolker hun saaledes: "Lær os at erkende, at Gud—som i Himmelen saaledes ogsaa paa Jorden—er almægtig, eneraadende." Forstaaelsen af Guds, det godes, Overhøjhed, gør det ondes saakaldte Gerninger virkningsløse. Men saa længe vi tror paa en materiel Verden og paa, at Mennesket er en Skaber, kan vi ikke frigøre os selv fra Synd, Sygdom og Død, Resultaterne af en saadan Tro.

* * *

Et Univers, hvori disse Onder findes i Overflod, er paa ingen Maade det Univers, som Gud har skabt. I det første Kapitel i Første Mosebog bliver Mennesket fremstillet som skabt i Guds Billede og Lignelse. Ulydighed mod Hans Bud, Fristelse og Uærlighed er Slangens, Djævelens eller det ondes, falske Suggestioner, som Kristus Jesus kom for at tilintetgøre. Lydighed mod Gud og Kærlighed til Hans Skabelse satte Mesteren i Stand til at ombytte den dødelige Eksistens's Vildfarelser med Sandheden om virkelig, aandelig Tilværelse, og til at aabenbare Guds Univers, i hvilket Sundhed, Hellighed, Lykke, Fuldkommenhed og Overflod er til Stede og i evig Virksomhed. Han kom for at tilintetgøre Adamsdrømmen, Troen paa en materiel Verden.

Paulus sagde (Paulus's første Brev til Korinthierne 15:22): "Ligesom alle dø i Adam, saaledes skulle ogsaa alle levendegøres i Kristus." Kristus Jesus aabenbarede og forkyndte Sandheden om Menneskets virkelige Tilværelse. Han helbredte de syge og de syndefulde og beviste saaledes for hele Menneskeheden, at den sande Opfattelse af Tilværelsen, som er fuldkommen og evig, kan opleves paa Jorden, her og nu.

Naar vi vil erfare Kristi, Sandhedens, helbredende Magt, som Kristen Videnskab aabenbarer, kan vi ikke begynde fra to Udgangspunkter, fra det materielle og fra det aandelige. Naar vi med Glæde og Tillid følger Kristus, vort Forbillede og vor Frelser, da vil Kødets Onder forsvinde med Adamsdrømmen, og vi vil opdage, at Mennesket evigt er i Sikkerhed. Smerte, Sorg og Synd er ingen Del af Guds Skabelse, af Guds Himmel og Jord. Dersom de var, dersom Gud havde skabt dem, vilde Kristus Jesus ikke have været i Stand til at bevise deres Intethed, ej heller kunde han nogen Sinde have fjernet dem fra den menneskelige Erfaring. Han vidste imidlertid at sand Tilværelse, med dens Skønhed, Sundhed og Harmoni tilhører Mennesket, fordi de hører Gud til. Lad os fryde os over Erkendelsen af denne Kendsgerning, som Kristus Jesus og Kristen Videnskab har aabenbaret.

* * *

I sin Glæde over den Skønhed, hun saa omkring sig en straalende Foraarsdag, udbrød en lille Pige jublende: "Jeg kan ikke tro, at Himmelen er smukkere end dette." Hun var ved at lære i Kristen Videnskab, at Himmelen ikke er en Fuldkommenhedstilstand, som kun kan opnaas i Livet herefter, men at baade Himmelen og Jorden er her nu. Mrs. Eddy definerer "Himmel" i *Science and Health* (S. 587) som "Harmoni; Aandens Regering; det guddommelige Princips Styrelse; Aandelighed; Lyksalighed; Sjælens Atmosfære." Naar vi forstaar, at Himmelen er en Tanketilstand, er det ikke vanskeligt at se, hvorledes vi kan erfare Himmelens Glæder her paa Jorden.

Kristen Videnskab viser os Vejen fra en materiel til en aandelig Opfattelse af Liv, fra Fare til Sikkerhed, fra Sorg til Lykke og fra Synd til Hellighed. Vi læser i *Science and Health* (S. 264): "Naar vi lærer Vejen i Kristen Videnskab at kende og erkender Menneskets aandelige Tilværelse, vil vi se og forstaa Guds Skabelse,—alle Jordens og Himmelens og Menneskets Herligheder."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Looking About in Quebec

DIRECTLY BELOW, so that you could toss a biscuit upon it (which the Chateau Frontenac will obligingly supply if you ring for room service) is the Lower Town—such a jumble of old houses, chimney pots, grime, narrow streets, women screaming in old windows, children playing in dark canyons of brick, as would be a slum anywhere else in America, but here, as in the old streets of London or in the squalor of St. Antoine, has a kind of patina and glory of its own. . . .

From Lower Town, from its canyons, gulfs, and gorges, you look up at the living stone of the cliff that thrusts itself through the streets, overhangs the houses, and is as clean, untouched, and virginal in the middle of the city as on the day when Cartier first saw it. It is something like the up-ended rock of Edinburgh, but Edinburgh is Scottish, with lean, tight-lipped old castle, standing alone. This is all French and as friendly as a sidewalk café. But do not inquire too deeply. On the bluffs above you is such a welter of spires, roofs, pinnacles, steeples, walls, monuments, and statutes as only a guide book can distinguish—such a jumble of stone and mortar and labor that I never attempt to learn the names of its pieces, but am content to wander among them, aimlessly, as through a wood. . . .

The modern streets of Quebec, the business streets, are to be avoided. They can only bring disenchantment, but the market I never miss. In the open square the fowls, pork, mutton, and vegetables are laid out in open carts, and the air is filled with the joint smell of them and with the shrill cry of farmers and their women and bargaining housewives, and perhaps you will see a well-dressed businessman filling a suitcase with green peas or onions for supper. Best of all, in the spring, the maple sugar is sold in bricks, or in little chalices made of white birchbark.

Through the maze of back streets you always end up at some outcropping of the rock, and you can crawl up it by narrow stone paths or by occasional iron stairways. Presently you will bump into the old city wall, rebuilt since Montcalm complained of it, but still girdling Quebec like a belt. Just outside it are the Parliament Buildings, square and lean, with solid towers, built since the great age, the old abandon of design and decoration compressed by the blight of Victorianism. But there are some fine murals inside and splendid red and green rooms, where Quebec politicians make their politics. —From "The Unknown Country," by BRUCE HUTCHISON. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

The Peacock in Tivoli Gardens

The first breath of autumn was in the air—just enough to form a slight mist over the Sound and to fill the baskets of the old flower-women of Amager, down by the quays, with rich-colored asters instead of the earlier flowers of more delicate hue. It was a fine day, all the same; and Jens, trotting by his grandfather's side, had no difficulty in steering the old gentleman toward the Tivoli Gardens. They paid their krone and entered by the little gate beside Nimb's Restaurant. Once through, all the traditional glories of Copenhagen's famous old playground lay at their disposal—all, that is, which could function by day. For the blackout, which had thrown its dark net all over Europe, had long since quenched the beautiful illuminations and fireworks that had turned it into a fairy place by night, even within Jens' short memory.

Old Mr. Rasmussen bought a copy of "Berlingske Tidende" from the news vendor, just inside the gate, and began to drift slowly up the long avenue toward a seat. The trees drooped motionless, slightly browned, and bearing no longer those electric contraptions which at night had transformed themselves into shining spiders or fantastic elves hanging like strange fruit between the stars and the ground. To their left, a small river had been trained to drop in artificial cataracts which glittered now with natural color, instead of the blue and green lights Jens remembered as illuminating them on those warm summer nights long ago. He sighed and fidgeted a little, on the end of the seat; till his grandfather, looking up impatiently, said: "Run along now and amuse yourself. Leave me to read the news in peace."

"You said you couldn't believe any of the news nowadays, because the Germans wrote it all," ventured Jens, getting up, however, and preparing for flight in case the old man was angry. But Mr. Rasmussen only smiled slightly, his eyes on the printed page. "One can read between the lines," he remarked.

* * *

Jens wanted to ask how he managed that, when nothing was written between the lines, but he thought better of it and began to drift down the avenue instead. He stopped to look up a moment at the statue of old Lumbye, the Danish Strauss, who had written his gay tunes to be played in just such a night-setting of fireworks and laughter; and whose marble eyes stared over the untended flower-beds, the shabby kiosks, as though he no longer recognized his surroundings.

A German officer stopped, too, to read the inscription under the statue, and then passed on humming a waltz tune under his breath. Jens trotted steadily on, making for what to him was the chief goal of Tivoli Gardens, the old Harlequin Theater near the gate. In spite of his inner knowledge, something within him still hoped he might see it opened at last, with the great painted peacock swelling out proudly toward the audience. But, when he reached it, it was closed and deserted as it had been those last three years. And, at the sight of that boarded-up proscenium, something closed in his heart as well.

* * *

Tivoli's Harlequin Theater had been the delight of four generations of Danish children. Once, seventy or eighty years ago, a world-famed clown had mimed here; and ever since, according to the tradition of his day, the harlequinade had been given in silence, in the traditional manner with the old, traditional mimed jokes. It was the last place in Europe where one might still see the real Harlequinade as one's grandparents knew it. And yet neither Columbine's grace nor Panteloon's sausages was what Jens longed so fiercely to see again.

* * *

It was the peacock, the great gilded bird which swam out on to the stage at the end of each scene and then slowly, majestically, erected its tail so as to hide the stage, and allow the change of scenery behind it. Jens remembered (a little dimly now, for three years is a long time) the exciting rustle made by the wooden slats, which composed its tail, as they slowly unfolded. Each year, on his first visit to Tivoli, he would ask his grandfather: "Shall we see the peacock this time?" and the old man would shake his head sadly, saying: "Not yet, Jens."

He could not bear to look at the shabby boarding any longer, but turned and ran quickly up the avenue again. Another old gentleman had joined his grandfather on the seat. They were talking animatedly together, the stranger peering at the newspaper which old Mr. Rasmussen held out toward him and exclaiming: "Yes, yes, you are right. That is what it means. They cannot hide such a thing as that!"

* * *

"What can't they hide?" Jens asked.

"Good news," answered old Mr. Rasmussen, striking with his hand the paragraph announcing the landing of Allied troops in Sicily. Jens knew, however, that old people often looked upon news as good which was of no importance at all. Mechanically he asked the question he had come to ask every year. "When will they bring the peacock back, Grandfather? When will they start the Harlequinade?"

The two old men looked at each other, and each saw in the other's eyes the reflection of that proud bird surging forward, as they, too, had loved it in youth. Then old Mr. Rasmussen did a strange thing. He laid his hand on the boy's head and said softly: "Who knows, Jens! Next summer, perhaps—"

"Yes, next summer," said the other old man, smiling and rubbing his hands. And, as old Mr. Rasmussen rose to his feet, the two continued to give each other sidelong, knowing looks which puzzled Jens greatly. So they began to walk slowly, all three of them, toward the gate.

* * *

The statue of Lumbye seemed to turn a little so as to follow them with its eyes, while the marble fiddle under its chin appeared for one moment to lift and throb to one of the gay tunes Copenhagen used to dance to, in the good old days long ago. But it was only the far-away strains of a military band passing down the Vesterbrogade outside. At the sound of it, both the old men flung back their shoulders, and one said to the other: "We shall see them come up the Sound yet!"

"Ay, and welcome them, too, more than we welcomed them in Nelson's day."

But Jens was not listening, for now they were passing the Harlequin Theater again. And the sound which was in his mind was the dry rustle of painted slats as the peacock unfolded its tail.

ELIZABETH KYLE

Between Dog Team And Plane

THE CHEAPEST MEANS of traveling long distances in Alaska is by airplane. It is so cheap that even an Eskimo, who owns his own dog team and to whom time is of no value, cannot afford to travel by sledge between, say, Nome and Fairbanks. For lodging fees en route, and the cost of food for himself and his dogs, would amount to several times the price of an airplane ticket.

Alaskans probably fly more per capita than any other people in the world; their rivals in this respect will be found in the northern parts of Canada and the Soviet Union. With only one railroad of consequence and few roads, a traveler must often choose between dog team and plane. . . .

The chief reasons why the interior of Alaska is good for flying are climatic. There is comparatively little snowfall in central and northern Alaska. The skies are usually clear in winter and fogs are rare. The safety of northern flying depends partly on these air conditions and partly on the great number of lakes which are safe emergency landing fields, for planes with wheels or skiis. The air conditions are almost as good in summer, but the landing places are not numerous unless you have pontoon planes or flying boats. With wheels you would have to try to find a level sandbar along a river.

To Alaska's "bush" pilots, a circle of brush on the snow is the signal used by the vast, but sparely settled, interior, which means that his services are needed. This is the "flag-stop" of the tiny settlements scattered along a pilot's route, and a large part of his business is derived from going to and from such stops. . . .

Airplanes are now commonplace even in remote villages. The teacher at Unalakleet, for example, no longer dismisses her pupils to watch the landing or take-off, and the children, hearing the roar of the motors, no longer shriek "Airplane!" and rush helterskelter from the room. With the lowered cost of operation, and the improvement in flying equipment the plane has become an important factor in reducing the isolation of many an Alaskan village.—From "Here Is Alaska," by EVELYN STEFANSSON. (New York: Scribner.)

Meaning

The sea calls to the earth,
and the earth calls to the sky;
the sky bends down to listen
to earth's sigh:

O seasons come and go,
season of sun, of snow,
and O the seas of rain!

I lift to you, O sky,
the very birds that fly,
the roots that grow
downward.

DAVID HUDSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1943

Text of Churchill's Address Delivered at Harvard University

British Premier Urges Basic English for World

International language plan held capable of very wide transactions of practical business and of interchange of ideas—Whole scheme is comprised of about 650 nouns and 200 verbs or other parts of speech.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 7—Text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech at Harvard University yesterday follows:

President Conant, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentlemen of the University, ladies and gentlemen here assembled:

The last time I attended a ceremony of this character was in the spring of 1941, when, as chancellor of Bristol University, I conferred a degree upon United States Ambassador Winant and in absentia upon your President, who is here today and presiding over this ceremony.

The blitz was running hard at that time and the night before the raid on Bristol had been heavy. Several hundreds had been killed and wounded. Many houses were destroyed. The buildings next to the university were still burning and many of the university authorities who conducted the ceremony had pulled on their robes over uniforms begrimed and drenched. But it was presented with faultless ritual and appropriate decorum, and I sustained a very invigorating impression of the superiority of man over the forces that can destroy him.

Here now, today, I am once again in academic groves—groves is, I believe the right word—where knowledge is garnered, where learning is stimulated, where virtues are inculcated and thought encouraged.

Here in the broad United States, with a respectable ocean on either side of us, we can now look out upon the world in all its wonder and in all its woe.

As I look round this great company, I see uniforms on every side. I understand that nearly the whole energies of the whole university have been drawn into the preparation of American youth for the battle.

For this purpose all classes have been transformed and even the most sacred factors have been swept away in a round the year and almost round the clock drive to make fighting warriors and technicians for the fighting front.

Long Arm

Twice in my lifetime the long arm of destiny has reached across the ocean and involved the entire life and manhood of the United States in a deadly struggle. There was no use saying: "We don't want it, we won't have it. Our forebears left Europe to avoid these quarrels. We've founded a new world which has no contact with the old." There was no use in that. The long arm reaches out remorselessly and everyone sees the distant environment and outlook undergo a swift and irresistible change.

What do you see as an explanation, Mister President, for these strange facts? And what are the deep laws to which they respond? I will offer you one explanation.

There are others, but one will suffice. The price of greatness is responsibility. If the people of the United States had remained in a mediocre station, struggling with the wilderness, absorbed in their own affairs, and a factor of no consequence in the movements of the world they might have remained forgotten and undisturbed, beyond their protecting ocean.

But one cannot rise to be, in many ways, the leading community in a civilized world without being involved in its problems, without being convulsed by its agonies and inspired by its causes. If this has been proved in the past, as it has been, it will become indisputable in the future.

The people of the United States cannot escape world responsibilities. Although we live in a period so tumultuous that little can be predicted, we may be quite sure that this process will be intensified with every forward step the United States makes in wealth and in power.

Not only are the responsibilities of this vast, great republic growing, but the world over which they reign is itself contracting in relation to our powers of locomotion.

Air World

At a positively alarming rate we have learned to fly. What prodigious changes are involved in that new accomplishment! Man has parted company with his trusty friend, the earth, and has sailed into the azure with the eagles.

Where then are those broad oceans or vast staring deserts? They are shrinking beneath our very eyes! Even elderly parliamentarians like myself are forced to apply a high degree of mobility.

But to the youth of America, as to the youth of all Britain, I say: You cannot stop! There is no halting place at this point! We have now reached a point in the journey where there can be no pause. We must go on! It must be world anarchy or world order!

Throughout all this ordeal and struggle, which is so characteristic of our age, you will find in the British commonwealth and empire good comrades to whom you are united by other ties beside those of state policy and public needs. To a large extent, there are the ties of blood. Naturally I, a child of both worlds, am conscious of these: law, language, literature, These are considerable factors, common conceptions of what is right and decent and marked regard for fair play, especially to the weak and poor, a stern sentiment of impartial justice and above all a love of personal freedom, or as Kipling put it. "Leave to live by no man's leave underneath the law."

These are common conceptions on both sides of the ocean, among the English-speaking peoples. We hold to these conceptions as strongly as you do.

We do not war primarily with races as such. As you have said, Mr. Governor, tyranny is our foe! Tyranny is our foe whatever the trappings or disguise it wears, whatever language it speaks.

Be it external or internal, we must forever be on our guard, ever mobilized, even vigilant, always ready to spring at its throat.

In all this we march together. Not only do we march and stride shoulder to shoulder, at this moment under the fire of the enemy, on the fields of war or in the air, but also in those realms of thought which are consecrated to the rights and dignity of man.

At the present time, Mr. President, we have been in continued vigorous action, the British and United States combined chiefs of staffs committee which works immediately under the President and myself as representative of the British war cabinet. This committee, with its elaborate organization of staff officers of every grade, disposes of all our resources and in practice uses British and American troops, ships, aircraft, ammunition, just as if they were the resources of a single state or nation.

I would not say there are never divergencies of views among these high, professional authorities. It would be unnatural if there were not. That is why it is necessary to have plenary meetings by principals every two or three months.

Trust Each Other

All these men now know each other, they trust each other, they like each other and most of them have been at work together for a long time. When they meet they thrash things out with great candor and plain blunt speech. But after a few days, the President and I find ourselves furnished with sincere and united advice.

This is a wonderful system. There was nothing like it in the last war. There never has been anything like it between two allies. It is reproduced in an even more tightly knit form at General Eisenhower's headquarters in the Mediterranean, where everything is completely intermingled and soldiers are ordered into battle by the supreme commander or his deputy, General Alexander, without the slightest regard as to whether they are British, American or Canadian but simply in accordance with the fighting needs.

Now in my opinion it would be a most foolish and improvident act on the part of our two governments or either of them to break up this smooth running and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over. For our own safety as well as for the security of the rest of the world, we are bound to keep it working and in running order after the war, probably for a good many years, not only till we have set up some world arrangement to keep the peace but until we know that it is an arrangement which will really give us that protection we must have from danger and aggression and which already we have had to seek across two vast world wars.

I am not qualified, of course, to judge whether or not this would become a party question in the United States and I would not presume to discuss that point. I am sure, however, that it would not be a party question in Great Britain.

We must not let go of the securities we have found necessary to preserve our lives and liberties until we are quite sure we have something else to put in their place which will give us an equally solid guarantee.

The great Bismarck, for there were once great men in Germany (laughter), is said to have observed toward the close of his life that the most potent factor in human society at the end of the nineteenth century was the fact that the British and American peoples spoke the same language. That was a pregnant saying. Certainly it has enabled us to wage war together, with an intimacy and harmony never before achieved among Allies. This gift of a common tongue is a priceless inheritance and it may well some day become the foundattion of a common citizenship.

I like to think of Britons and Americans moving about freely over each other's wide estates with hardly a sense of being foreign to one another. But I do not see why we should not try to spread our common language even more widely throughout the globe and, without seeking selfish advantage over any, possess ourselves of this invaluable birthright.

Basic English Plan

Some months ago I persuaded the British Cabinet to set up a committee of ministers to study and report upon basic English. Here you have a plan—there are others—but here you have a very carefully wrought plan for an international language capable of very wide transactions of practical business and of interchange of ideas. The whole of it is comprised in about 650 nouns and 200 verbs or other parts of speech, no more, indeed, than can be written on one side of a single sheet of paper.

What was my delight when the other evening, quite unexpectedly, I heard the President of the United States suddenly speak of the merits of basic English. And is it not a coincidence that with all this in mind I should arrive at Harvard in fulfillment of a long-dated invitation to receive this degree with which your President has honored me. Because Harvard has done more than any other American university to promote the extension of basic English.

The first work on basic English was written by two Englishmen, Ivor Richards, now of Harvard University, and Ogden of Cambridge University, England, working in association.

The Harvard commission on English language studies is distinguished in both point of research and practical work, particularly in introducing the use of basic English in America. And this commission, your commission, is now, I am told, working with the secondary schools in Boston on the use of basic English in teaching the main language to American children and in teaching it to foreigners preparing for citizenship. Gentlemen, I make you my compliments.

You are at the headstream of what might well be a mighty fertilizing and health-giving river. It would be a grand convenience for us all to be able to move freely about the world—and we shall be able to do so more freely than ever known before as the science of the world develops—to be able to move freely about the world and to find everywhere a medium, albeit primitive, of intercourse and understanding.

Might it not also be an advantage to many races and an aid to the building up of our new structure for preserving peace? All these are great possibilities and I say let us go into this together. Let us have another Boston tea party about it! (Much laughter.) Let us go forward with other men, other nations, similar in aim. Let us go forward in malice to none and with good will to all.

Such plans offer far better prizes than taking away other people's provinces or land or grinding them down in exploitation.

The empires of the future are the empires of the mind.

It would be lamentable if those who are charged with the duty of leading great nations forward in this grievous and obstinate war were to allow their minds and energies to be diverted from making the plans to achieve our righteous purposes without needless prolongation of slaughter and destruction.

Nevertheless we are also bound so far as life and strength allow, and without prejudice to our dominating military tasks, to look ahead to those days which will surely come when we shall have finally beaten down Satan under our feet and find ourselves with the other great allies at once the master and the servants of the future.

League Betrayed

Various schemes for achieving world security while yet preserving national rights, traditions and customs are being studied and proved. We have all the fine work which was done a quarter of a century ago by those who devised and tried to make effective the League of Nations after the last war. It is said that the League of Nations failed. If so, that is largely because it was abandoned and later on betrayed, because those who were its best friends were, till a very late period, infected with a futile fanaticism. Because, sir, the United States, the originating impulse, fell out of the line. Because, while France had been bled white and England was supine and bewildered, a monstrous growth of aggression sprang up in Germany, in Italy and Japan.

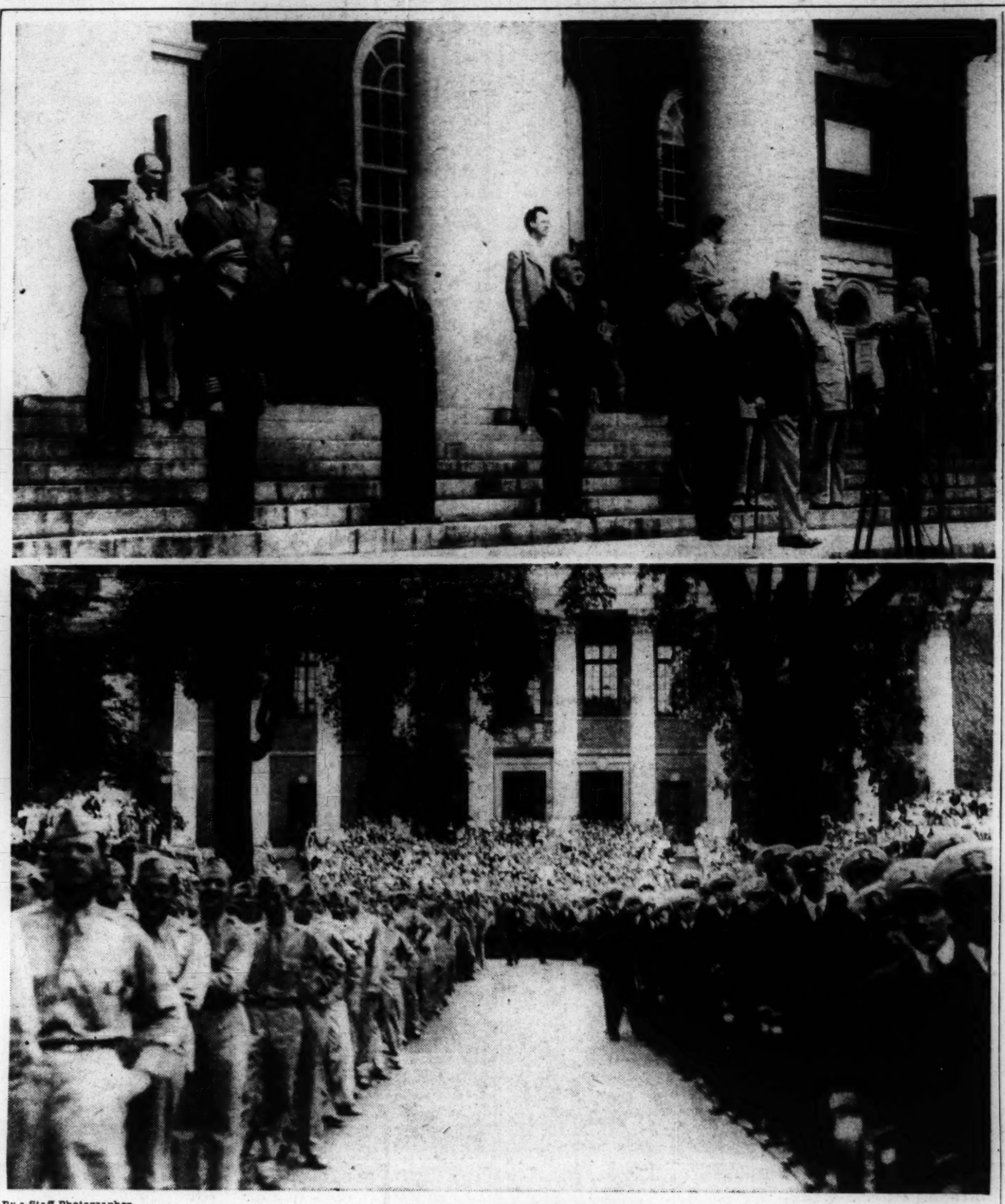
We have learned from the hard experience that stronger, more efficient, more vigorous world institutions must be created to preserve peace and to forestall the causes of future wars. In this task, the strongest victorious nations must be combined and also those who have borne the burden and heat of the day and suffered under the flail of adversity.

And in this creative task there are some who favor a world council and under it regional or continental councils. And there are others who prefer a semi-occupant organization. All these matters have weight with us now, in spite of the war which none can say has reached its climax, which is perhaps entering for us British and Americans upon its most severe and costly stage. But I am here to tell you that whatever form your system of world security may take, however the nations are grouped and ranged, whatever derogations are made from national sovereignty for the sake of the larger thesis, nothing will work soundly or for long without the united efforts of the British and American peoples.

If we are together nothing is impossible, if we are divided all will fail. I therefore preach continually the doctrine of the fraternal association of our two peoples, not for any purpose of gaining indigenous material advantages for either of them nor for territorial aggrandizement or the vain pomp of earthly domination but, for the sake of service to mankind and for the honor that comes to those who faithfully serve great causes.

And here let me say how proud we ought to be, young and old, to be living in a tremendous, thrilling, formative epoch in the human story and how fortunate it was for the world that when these great trials came upon us there was a generation that terror could not conquer and brutal violence could not enslave.

Let all who are here remember, as the words of the hymn we have just sung suggest, that we are on the stage of history and that whatever our station may be, whatever part we have to play, great or small, our conduct is liable to be scrutinized not only by history but by our own descendants. Let us rise to the full level of our duty and of our opportunity and let us thank God for the spiritual reward he has granted for all forms of valiant and faithful service.



By a Staff Photographer

One of Harvard's Most Memorable Days

Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill spoke at Harvard University yesterday, where he also received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Top picture shows the Prime Minister standing before the microphone on the steps of Harvard Memorial Church as he began his greetings to the students. Shown with him, left to right, are Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard. Behind them are Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles. The Prime Minister faced a crowd of more than 6,000 uniformed men studying in special Army and Navy courses conducted at Harvard. They are shown in the lower picture as they listened to the British leader. In the background, on the steps of Widener Library, are thousands of civilian students of Harvard and Radcliffe, faculty members, and employees and their families. The fete added an epochal chapter to Harvard annals.

Churchill Doffed Cap, But Not Second Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 7

When everyone rose in Sanders Theater for the singing of the LXXVIII Psalm, there was a flutter of academic caps being removed. Prime Minister Churchill took his off, too.

But only about half of the academicians uncovered. Here was a nice problem of protocal. The Prime Minister turned slightly to look at Dr. James Bryant Conant and then at Dean George H. Chase. They had their mortar boards on. The Prime Minister clapped his velvet cap back on his head.

But you only fool the King's First Minister once. When it came to the presentation of the honorary degree, he raised his arm only slightly, glanced quickly at the President and the Dean, and dropped his hand. The velvet cap stayed on.

Churchill Bases Security On U. S. Postwar Alliance

Address at Harvard stresses American responsibility in world affairs if peace is to last—Historic ceremony repeated in award of degree—Tribute to Prime Minister paid by Governor Saltonstall.

(Continued from Page 1

he looked speaking in the old Town House of Boston in 1761 against British writs of assistance.

After some 1,300 faculty members, overseers, and guests had been seated, Mr. Churchill in the party of Dr. Conant entered just at noon, heralded by a fanfare offstage.

In the center balcony were Mrs. Churchill, Subaltern Mary Churchill, and Mrs. Conant.

Historic Ceremony

With the formal exercises following the pattern of Harvard commencements, the University Marshal, Dr. Reginald Fitz, advanced to say: "Mr. Sheriff, pray give us order."

Sheriff Joseph M. McElroy of Middlesex County, top-hatted and gold-braided in traditional garb, arose, thrice stomped the stage with his sword's scabbard, and announced: "The meeting will be in order."

Prayer then was led by the Rev. Henry Branford Wadsworth, vice-chairman of the Board of Overseers.

The University Choir sang the anthem:

"Let their celestial concerts all unite,
"Ever to sound his praise in endless morn of light."

Greeting from the Commonwealth were extended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who sat at Mr. Churchill's right.

Tribute by Saltonstall

The Governor, himself a Harvard alumnus, complimented Mr. Churchill for his part in bringing about better understanding among peoples.

After the gathering sang the Seventy-Eighth Psalm, the degree was conferred by Dr. Conant, who said the recipient was "an historian who has written a glorious page of British history; a statesman and warrior whose tenacity and courage turned back the tide of tyranny in freedom's darkest hour."

Mr. Churchill opened his address with a contrasting reference to the last time he was in academic garb: in 1941 when as Chancellor of Bristol University he conferred honorary degrees on United States Ambassador John G. Winant and in absentia upon President Conant.

[Text of Harvard speech is in an adjoining column.]

The Sanders ceremonies ended with the singing of the University Hymn and the benediction.

Immediately afterward, Mr. Churchill was driven the short distance to the Memorial Chapel in Harvard Yard. En route, he was hailed by thousands who had gained word in the previous hour that Cambridge was host to one of the world's greatest men.

As he stood on the steps of the Memorial to the Harvard men of World War I, he received the cheers of the ranks on rank of Army khaki, Marine green, and Navy blue, including Waves from Radcliffe.

Having discarded his academic scarlet, he appeared in his dark sack coat, light gray-check trousers, black shoes, and dotted bow tie. He carried his black Homburg in one hand, and in his other was his cane, which he used to stamp home points in his greetings.

The motorcade then took him to Fogg Museum of Art, hardly a block away, where a small luncheon party climaxed his five-hour visit.

At the completion of the luncheon, just before he stepped into his car, to be driven to the Allston yards, he gratified his persistent admirers by placing his hat a top his cane, for his familiar rallying gesture.

Other Famous Recipients

Mr. Churchill's acceptance of Harvard honors added brilliance to the famous personages who have appeared on campus since George Washington himself received an honorary degree.

Men from other nations who have received degrees include:

Marshal Joffre received an LL.D. on May 12, 1917, in a special ceremony; Cardinal Mercier, on Oct. 6, 1919; Marshal Foch on Nov. 14, 1929; and Albert William Henry, Prince of Prussia, in 1902.

The Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King, received an LL.D. in Sever Quadrangle at commencement in 1923.

King Albert of Belgium had received a similar degree on Oct. 5, 1919, in special ceremonies in the Faculty Room of University Hall, where Crown Prince Gutaf Adolf of Sweden on July 1, 1938, also received a degree.

Besides the members of the Churchill family, the official party included Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information; Commander C. R. Thompson, personal assistant to the Prime Minister; J. M. Martin, Mr. Churchill's Private Secretary; Inspector W. H. Thompson; Aubrey Morgan of the British War Information office in New York; Lord Moran, President of the Royal College of Physicians; Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent Undersecretary of State in the British Foreign Office, three secretaries, a photographer, and an aide.

The ceremonies were attended with good weather, although some who stood for two hours or more in Harvard Yard complained that it was too hot. The sun hardly broke through until challenged by Mr. Churchill's smile on the broad steps.

Before the academic procession formed at 11 o'clock there were but few handfuls of people around Harvard Square who knew what was impending. However, when Mr. Churchill emerged from Sanders several thousands were on hand.

The Churchill Family

Although Mr. Churchill granted no press interview, Mrs. Churchill and her daughter received reporters for a short talk in Dr. Conant's nome just after the Sanders Theater ceremony.

Saying her husband's speech was "one of the best he ever made," Mrs. Churchill expressed the opinion that it "was most moving under the circumstances by which we are surrounded and admist the perils in which we find ourselves." She particularly praised "his appeal for the comradeship of our two great nations."

Prayer and Benediction Are Offered By Dr. Washburn at Churchill Ceremony

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 7—The Rev. Henry Bradford Washburn, Vice-chairman of the Harvard Board of Preachers; former Dean of Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., offered the prayer and benediction at the Churchill ceremonies as follows:

Prayer:

"Grace be unto you and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

"Let us pray, repeating together The Lord's Prayer.

"'Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.'

"Lord God of Hosts, Heavenly Father, have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servants and to their supplication.

"We ask that thou guide the spirit and conduct of this University and other institutions of learning along the paths of righteousness and peace.

"And we most heartily beseech thee, with thy favour to behold and bless thy servants the President of the United States, the gracious sovereign King George, his First Minister and all to whom thou hast entrusted the destinies of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"Protect and assist all those who at home or abroad, by land, sea or in the air are serving their fellowmen.

"And grant that they and all thy people, remembering their high purpose, may forget themselves; that they may be ready to endure hardness for righteousness' sake; that their patience and calmness may be the measure of their determination; that their sympathies may be measured only by thine; that their purity of motive may be the sign of a divine companionship.

"All of which we ask in the name of the sufficient revelation of thy nature, thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Benediction:

"Unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit you. The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make his face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. The Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace, both now and for evermore. Amen."

Churchill's Work Cited as Glorious

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass., Sept 7

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the Prime Minister of Great Britain by Harvard University yesterday with the following citation:

"Winston Spencer Churchill, Doctor of Laws, an historian who has written a glorious page of British history; a statesman and warrior whose tenacity and courage turned back the tide of tyranny in freedom's darkest hour."

Churchill Urged Co-operation Plan Here 11 Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 7—Winston Churchill's visit to Boston yesterday was not his first, nor the first occasion on which he publicly addressed the people of Boston. He was here on March 11, 1932, at the end of a lecture tour of the United States, and spoke before 3,000 people in Symphony Hall.

At that time, as he did yesterday, Mr. Churchill urged the closest cooperation between the two chief English-speaking nations. Declaring that the conflict between the totalitarian and democratic ways of life would be "a long, slow conflict," he said, "May it be our task and duty to stand together and together raise the standard of liberty. It would by no means be beyond our united power."

He even then predicted that the situation in Europe would not remain as it was. "None will argue," he said, "that the present European situation, with 20,000,000 soldiers guarding 26 jealous impoverished and disorganized countries along thousands of miles of boundaries, is going to last."

On that previous trip to the United States, Mr. Churchill was accompanied by his daughter Diane, now Mrs. John Bailey.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	173,570
1943 volume to date	213,690,372
1942 volume to date	68,698,817

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	49.8	Prev. day	49.7
Month ago	49.0	Year ago	36.9
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	59	59	59	
Acme Steel (3)	1	55	55	55	+1½
Adams Exp (1.15g)	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Air Reduction 1a	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Allegany Corp	7	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	3	24	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg Ludl $ 1.05g	3	26½	26⅛	26⅜	
Alleg & West 6	10	70½	70½	70½	— ½
Allied Kid (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Allied Mills vtg	106	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
Allied Strs (.60)	9	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
Allied St pf (5)	1	93	93	93	+1½
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	5	37¼	37¼	37⅛	
Alpha P Chem ½g	1	22½	22½	22½	+1
Amerada Pet (2)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	31	30¾	31	
Am Airlines 1½a	1	68¼	67	67	—1½
Am Bk Note .55g	1	16	15¾	16	
Am Bank N pf 3	10	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Am Bosch (¼ae)	1	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	85	84⅞	85	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	10	185	185	185	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	36	35⅞	35⅞	
Am C&F pf 12½g	3	71½	71½	71½	
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	1	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	20	106	106	106	
Am Cryo S pf 6	10	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am Export L 1½g	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Am & For Power	22	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	7	20½	20	20	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (½ae)	1	64	64	64	+1
Am Internat ¼g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Am Locomotive	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Am Loco pf 3½a	2	103	102½	102½	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .60g	4	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ¾g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Am News 1.80	10	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	8	97⅞	96½	96⅝	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	14	38¾	38	38	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
Am R M pf 4½	68	68	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	4	28½	28	28	—1
Am Smelt&R (2)	7	39	38⅞	38⅞	
Am Snuff (1.80g)	2	42	41¾	41¾	+ ⅜
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	10	23½	23	23¼	+ ½
Am Stores (1)	1	15	15	15	
Am Sugar Ref 1½e	3	28	28	28	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1½g	1	30	30	30	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	157½	157½	157⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	58	57	57	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	58¼	58¼	58¾	+1
Am Tob pf (6)	80	145	144½	144¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	5	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
Am Water Works	25	7¾	7½	7½	
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	+ ½
Am Woolen	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	13	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
Anac W&C 1½e	20	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	3	45⅜	45	45⅜	+2⅜
Armour Ill	60	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	2	71	71	71	
Armstrong Ck ¾g	3	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .30g	3	9¾	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds ¾g	5	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
Assd DG 1pf 6	70	95	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅛
Assd D G 2pf 7	190	86	85	85½	—2
Atch T & SF 4½g	9	60	59¾	60	+1
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
Atl Coast L 1½g	2	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
Atl Refining .55g	4	26⅜	26	26	
Atl Refing pf 4	130	113	113	113	+ ½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	12	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
Atlas Pow 2½g	30	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ½
Austin Nichols	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Aust N pr A 2k	70	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
Aviation Co (.10g)	28	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	10	17⅛	16½	17	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Barker Bros (1¼g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
Barker pf 2¾	30	45	45	45	
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	17½	17¼	17¼	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	4	17⅜	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
Beech Aric 1e	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
Beech Creek (2)	50	32½	32	32½	+1¼
Belding-Hem (.80)	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	3	13½	13½	13½	
Bendix Aviat 2½g	4	35⅞	35¼	35½	+ ½
Benef In L (.60g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	55½	55½	55½	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	15	59⅛	58⅜	58⅝	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117¾	117¼	117¼	+ ½
Bigelow-San 1½g	4	35½	35¼	35½	+1
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	8	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4	40	90	89¼	89¼	—2¼
Bon Ami B 2½	50	47¼	47	47	+ ⅜
Bond Strs 1.30g	*2	30	30	20	+ ⅜
Borden Co (.90g)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1g	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Brewing Corp (2)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅜
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	2	10¼	10	10¼	
Bristol-My 1.40g	1	42½	42½	42½	
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	3	15¼	15	15	+ ⅜
Brunswick-B ¾ag	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	50	98	98	98	
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Bullard Co 1½g	3	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
Burling Mill 1.10g	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	10	55	55	55	+1
Bush TB pf2¼ak	80	38½	37¾	38½	+ ¾
Butler Bros (.45g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Butler Bros pf 1½g	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
Butte Cop&Z ¼ag	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Byers (AM) Co	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Calif Pack (1½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy (¾ag)	1	15¾	15¾	15½	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Can Sou Ry 3	10	34	34	34	
Canadian Pacific	2	9½	9½	9½	
Caro C & O (5)	50	97	97	97	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4½	4½	4½	
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Celotex Cp pf 1	280	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Cent RR NJ	1	11	11	11	
Century Rib pf 7	10	111	111	111	—2
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	37	37	37	
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	160	54	53¼	53½	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf6	230	107½	107½	107½	
Checker Cab	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Ches & Ohio (3)	8	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	21	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
Chi Grt West	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Cp 2½g	18	79⅛	79¼	79⅜	+ ⅛
City Stores	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Clark Equip 2½g	2	34⅛	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	39½	38¾	39½	+ ½
Clett Peab 1½g	2	37	37	37	
Coca-Cola (3)	1	157⅞	157⅞	157⅞	+ ⅞
Coca-Cola A 3	30	66¼	66¼	66¼	+1¼
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	17	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Col-P-P pf4¼k	80	108	108	108	
Col & South	9	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Col & So 1pf	490	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	2	12⅛	12	12	
Columb Br A .90g	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Colum G & E	19	37⅜	33¾	37⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ½g	1	16	16	16	
Comi Credit (3)	3	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	18	43½	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	12	15⅛	14¾	15	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	38	1¼	⅞	1¼	— ⅛
Com&S pf 3½ak	3	67	66¼	66¾	— ⅛
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	9	27	27⅛	27	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar ½ae	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm .10g	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	10	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104	104	104	
Consol Film ino	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾ak	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	5	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	22½	22	22	— ½

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Consol'n Coal	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	38	38	38	
Consm P pf 4½	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Container Corp ½ag	2	19	19	19	
Cont Baking ½ag	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Cont Can (¾ag)	4	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
Cont. Diam. F .65g	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Cont Motors (.45g)	19	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cont Oil Del (1)	6	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Cor'ed S pf 2½	100	52	52	52	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	110	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	3	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El ¾ag	7	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	5	19½	19¼	19¼	
Crane Co pf 5	150	106	105	106	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½ag	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ag	2	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Crown Cx pf 2¼	1	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	130	98	98	98	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf	200	21	21	21	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	16	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Curt P pf pf 3k	3	40⅝	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	8	7½	7⅜	7½	
Curtis Wr A 1½g	5	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¾ag	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Davega Stores .30g	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Dawson Chem (1g)	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	5	38½	38½	38¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	34	34	34	
DeiselWemG 1½g	1	17½	17½	17½	
Del & Hudson	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Devoe&Ray A 1	120	30⅞	30½	30½	
Diam Match 1½	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Dixie Cup (1½g)	2	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	40	44¼	44	44	— ½
Doehler Die C 1½ag	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	7	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5e	4	60⅝	60	60	— ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	2	136	135½	135½	—1½
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
du Pont deN 3a	2	144¾	144½	144¾	— ¾
du Pont pf 4½	3	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	1	38	38	38	— ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Easton Mfg (3)	3	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅞
El Auto-Lite 1½g	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1½g)	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
El Power & Lt	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	4	73¼	73	73	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	3	77⅛	76¾	76¾	— ¼
Endicott-John (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
Erdicott-J pf 5	80	116½	116½	116½	— ½
Ens Pub Service	35	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Eq Storage Bat (2)	3	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Eq PS $5 pf 5	140	85½	84½	85½	+1¼
EngPS$5½pf5½	110	87½	87	87½	
Eng PS $6 pf 6	60	91	91	91	
Equit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	
Erie RR (1½g)	1	12	12	12	
Erie RR pf 1½g	22	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	48	47¾	48	+ ½
Exchange Buf .15e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	2	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Evans Products	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Fed'L&Traction¾ag	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Fed Motor Tr .30g	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 4
Fed Mogul (1)	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	Sep 4
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D S pf 4½	60	95	95	95	
Ferro Enam ¼ag	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire l.1.60a	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Firest T&R 1½e	2	40	39⅝	40	
First Nat Strs 2½	2	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
Florence Stv 1½g	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Flintkote ½ag	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 4
FollansbeeStl pf	20	45	44	44	—1
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Foster Wheeler	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 4
Fost Wheel pf 7	20	133	133	133	
Fost Wh pf 1½	60	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	35	24½	34½	—1
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅜
Gabriel Co .(20g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	7	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gaylord Cont ½aa	1	12½	12½	12½	
Gamewell 1½g	20	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
Gaylord pf 2¾	10	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	5	42½	42¼	42½	
Gen Baking .45g	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Gen Baking pf 8	10	150	150	150	+ ½
Gen Cable	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Gen Cb pf 5½k	50	82¾	82⅝	82¾	— ½
Gen Cigar pf 7	10	142	142	142	+2
Gen Elec (1.40)	25	37½	36¾	37½	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.20g	1	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	
Gen G & El A	0	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	20	101½	101½	101½	+2½
Gen Mills (4)	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Gen Mills 5 pf5	10	153	153	153	+ ½
Gen Motors 1½e	10	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	— ⅛
Ger Out Ad A	2	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ag	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k	90	81	80	80	—1⅞
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	5	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
Glidden Co .90g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	3	3	3	
Goodrich B F 1g	4	41½	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	6	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105¼	104⅛	105¼	+ ⅜
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	11	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	1	47⅛	47¼	47⅜	
Grand Union	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	100	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	7	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
Green (H L) (2a)	2	47	47	47	— ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	8	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	30	131¼	130	130	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	13	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1	8	49	48⅞	48⅞	+ ¼
Harb-Walker ¾ag	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	
Haves Mfg	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Heime (GW) 4½g	1	68	68	68	+1
Hercules Motors 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Hercules Pow 1½g	2	79	79	79	+ ⅜
Hercules P pf 6	10	135	135	135	
Holly Sugar (1)	1	13	13	13	
Homestake Mining	6	39½	39¼	39⅜	— ⅛
Hous-Harsh B ½ag	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Household pf 5	20	110½	110½	110½	— ½
Houston L&P 3.60	3	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅜
Houston Oil	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Hudson Bay (½2)	6	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	7	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
Hupp Motor	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Illinois Central	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4)	40	45	45	45	
Ill Central pf	5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Inland Steel (3g)	1	73½	73½	73½	— ½
Inspirat C Cop ¾ag	2	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron ½ae	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Int Harvester (2)	4	81½	81⅜	81⅜	
Int Harv pf (7)	10	174¾	174¾	174¾	— ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Int Nick Can (2)	26	30½	30¼	30½	
Int Paper	14	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Int Rys Cent Am	47	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Int Rys pf 6	2	70	70	70	
Int Salt (2)	1	39	39	39	
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	49	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
Int T & T 1st ct	1	13½	13½	13½	
Interst Dept S 1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Johns-Manv 1½g	9	85	85	85	+ ⅛
Johns-Man pf	30	133	133	133	+ ½
Jones & L Stl (2)	6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Joy Mfg .80	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Kan City South	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2e	2	24⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
Kaufmann D .35g	2	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Kayser (J) ¾ag	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Kennecott C 1¾g	7	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Keystone S&W ¾ag	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
Kimberly-Clark 1a	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Kinney (GR) Co	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
KinneyS5pf4½ak	40	55	55	55	—1
Kresge (SS) ¾ag	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Lambert Co (1½)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Lane Bryant (1a)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Lee Rub&Tire 1½g	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅞	6⅞
American Barge Line Co	8⅝	10
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	34	37
American Manufac 5 pf	86½	...
American Wringer Co	6½	7⅞
†Amoskeag Company	23¼	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	...
Appleton Company	33⅜	36½
Applied Arts Corp	2⅜	3¼
Arlington Mills	47¼	50
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27	29
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅝	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅞	23⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	...
Benden Home Appliance	6¾	7½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12¾	14¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64⅝	...
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99	...
Boston Wharf Company	18⅞	20⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33¼	37¼
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	29¼	31⅞
Campbell A B Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	31⅜	34½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16⅛
Coos Bag Lumber Co	38¾	41½
Cromwell-Collier Pub Co	29⅝	31⅞
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28	30½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Draper Corporation	74	77
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	6¼	7⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅝	20¼
Exolon Co	8¼	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅞	12¼
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¼	45½
Fruit of the Loom	10⅝	11½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	18
General Machinery	21½	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	33½	36½
Graton & Knight Co	11⅝	12¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94⅝
Graton &2Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32½	34½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	114½	...
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10⅜	11⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16¾	17¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf A	15⅞	16½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	32½
International Machine Tool	4¼	7⅛
Keith George E Co	43	...
Kendall Company	8⅜	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅜	19⅛
Landers Frary & Clark	35½	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc	20¼	22⅝
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5½	8½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	102	106
Marathon Paper Mills	39	42
Marlin Rockwell Corp	58	59¼
Merck & Co	41¼	43½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	112½	116½
Merrimack Manufacturing	35⅜	39¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	57¾	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¼	22¼
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6½	7⅞
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	30¼	33¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67¾	71½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅜	27¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	11⅜	12¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¾	...
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	28¼	31½
Ohio Furnace	4⅝	5¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38½	41¾
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14½
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	59⅞	59⅞
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86¾	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¾	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	27⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25¾	27⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	5¼	...
Sanford Mills	33¾	36½
Submarine Signal Co	22¾	25¼
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	14½	15⅞
U S Envelope Company	58¾	60¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115	120
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51¼	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10⅝
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	39¾
Warren Bhros Class C	9⅜	10⅝
West Point Manufacturing	44½	47½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12¼	13⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97¼	101¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	107¾	111¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	80¼	83¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	105½	109½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	103½	106¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	40¼	42¾
Jamaica Water Supply	28½	31
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¼	104¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¼	105¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¼	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	97¼	113¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29½	31¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¾	64¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	68¼	71¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	96¾	99¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102¾	105¾
Public Service Ind	16¼	17⅞
Public Service Ind 5 pf	103¼	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	106¾	110¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¾	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	108¼	108¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	11⅝	12½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17⅝	19¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114¾	...
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf *	100¾	104¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	183¾	171¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18¼	19¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	...
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	115½	120½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	89½
Conn Light & Power	28½	29
Eastern Utilities Asso	21¾	23½
Eastern Utilities Asso	21¾	23½
Eastern Utilities Asso Con	1¼	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	21	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36½	39¼
Green Mountain Power pf	61¾	65¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¼	50¼
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12¾	13¾
Holyoke Water Power	16¼	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	...
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	39½
Lynn Gas & Electric	15½	17¼
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	16¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17¼	19¾
N E Power Co pf	68¼	69¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	73¾	76¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	70¾	73¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20¼	22¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19¾	21¾
Newport Electric	19¾	21½
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106	111
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	9¾
Springfield Gas Light	16¼	17½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	...
Western Mass Companies	23	25

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	18½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	373	385

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Flot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47¾	49½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84½	89½
Central Hanover Bank & Trust	96	99½
Chase National (1.40)	34½	36¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44¾	46½
Commercial (.8)	212	222
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16¾	18¾
Corn Exchange & Trust (2.40)	44½	47
Empire Trust (3)	78½	80½
First National New York (80)	1495	1535
*Guaranty Trust (12)	295	303
*Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
Kings County (80)	1400	...
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44¼	46¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¾	53¾
National City (1)	32¾	34¾
New York Trust (3½)	86¾	90¾
Public (1½)	34½	36¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (60a)	1200	1245

(a) Also extra or extras.
*Ex-Dividend.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	...
First National (2)	47¾	50¼
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	...
National Rockland (2)	45	49½
National Shawmut (1)	23½	24½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	...
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	250	...
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11
United States Trust pf (.80)	15½	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41¾	44½
Continental Illinois (4)	95½	99½
First National Chicago (10)	343	351
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¼	34½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56	58½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¼	37
Agricultural (3a)	75½	79
American Alliance (1a)	22⅞	24⅞
American Casualty Company	11⅞	13
American Equitable (1)	19⅜	20⅞
American Ins Newark (½a)	14⅞	16
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	56¼	59¼
American Reserve	15¾	16⅞
American Surety (2½)	59	61½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅞	8⅝
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	86½	91½
Boston (16a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	22¾
City of New York (1g)	18½	20½
Connecticut General Life (1)	37½	39½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	64½	68½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	85½	89½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	27¾	29¾
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¾	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	46
Globe & Republic (½)	10⅛	11¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¾	30½
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¾	100¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32⅝
Homestead (½g)	16	18
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	83½	86
Knickerbocker (½)	9¼	10¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38	41
Maryland Casualty	4⅝	5¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	72½	78
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	7¾	8¼
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	48	51
National Fire (2)	61½	64½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	9
National Union (3a)	186	196
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	26½	28¼
New Brunswick (1½a)	32¼	34¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47	48½
New York Fire (.80)	14½	15¾
North River (1)	24¾	26½
Northeast Insurance	5¾	5¾
Northern (3a)	94½	99
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¼	48¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	89¾	93¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¾	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	36½	38¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075g)	5½	7¾
Republic Insur Co Texas 1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23½	25½
St Paul Fire & Marine (.80a)	300	310
Seaboard Surety (1½g)	52½	55¼
Security (1.40)	37½	39¾
Springfield (4½a)	128½	134
Standard Accident	68	71¾
Travelers (16)	492	507
United States Fid & Guaran (1a)	36½	38½
United States Fire (2)	51¼	54
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	76½	81½
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34¾

a—Also extra or extras. e—Paid last year. g—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.26	3.56
Amerex Holding	23.625	25.125
American Business Shares	3.23	3.54
Axe Houghton Fund	13.25	14.25
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.38	103.82
Boston Fund	16.24	17.46
Broad Street Investing	26.90	29.08
Bullock Fund	14.13	15.49
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	27.00	30.09
Chemical Fund	9.68	10.48
Christiana Securities Co	2235.00	2335.00
Commodity Corp	9.01	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.50
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.42
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.78	21.24
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.73	12.59
Equitable Invest Corp	29.07	31.26
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.875	32.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.64	18.99
Fund Investors Inc	20.55	22.52
General Capital	31.23	33.58
General Investors Trust	5.06	5.46
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.65	21.13
Institutional Sec: Bk Group	11.19	12.27
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.81	.89
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	33.41		S-1	...	25.55
B-2	28.82		S-2	...	13.74
B-3	18.83		S-3	...	10.46
B-4	9.36		S-4	...	4.37
K-1	16.72		K-2	...	18.78
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.30		...		
†Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	38.60		...		
Maryland Fund	4.14		4.75		
Mass Investors Trust	20.46		22.00		
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.98		10.73		
Mutual Invest	10.39		11.35		
Nation Wide Voting	1.25		1.38		
New England Fund	11.90		12.85		
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.25		20.875		
Plymouth Fund Inc	.46		.51		
Putnam Fund	13.20		14.19		
Quarterly Income Shares	5.90		6.40		
Railway & Light Sec	11.625		13.00		
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.75		...		
Repub Invest Fund	3.43		3.77		
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.39		91.19		
Spencer Trask Fund	13.82		14.67		
State Street Invest	77.74		83.56		
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41		...		
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71		.80		
Wellington Fund	15.96		17.55		
Fixed and Unit Type					
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125		6.875		
Corp Tr A A mod. ac mod	2.63		....		
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59		....		
Diversified Tr C	3.55		....		
Diversified Tr D	5.40		6.15		
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60		4.20		
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.60		5.34		
Nation Wide Sec	3.55		....		
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.75		....		
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.66		....		
North A Tr Shrs 1955	2.42		....		
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.56		....		
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.29		....		
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33		....		
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	18.50		....		
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70		....		

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	22.625	24.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	117	122
Liberty Aircraft	10⅜	11½
N E Airlines	7¼	8
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¼	7

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & E	5	1975	99¾	102¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	108¾	
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	89¼	92
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	108½	
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¼	100¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	100	102¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101	103
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100	102½
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	101½	103¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	78¾	81¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¾	
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	108½

National Power & Light Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—National Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries reported for 12 months ended June 30 consolidated net profit of $6,183,654, equal to, 97 cents a common share, compared with $5,079,808, or 64 cents a share, in the preceding 12 months.

EATON & HOWARD

BALANCED FUND

The Trustees have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share payable Sept. 25, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business Sept. 17, 1943.

Sept. 7, 1943 24 Federal St., Boston

U. S. Returns More Mines To Private Owners

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has turned back to private owners 369 more of the soft coal mines seized several months ago during a series of strikes in the coal fields.

Return of the pits, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes announced, brings to 549 the number restored to private operation. Still in possession of the Government are 2,829 mines.

The Government relinquished control under provisions of the Smith-Connally Act that a Government-seized industry must be restored to the owner not more than 60 days after pre-strike production efficiency has been reached.

The latest mines released, scattered throughout the soft coal regions, produce approximately 153,000,000 tons.

Mr. Ickes, as Solid Fuels Administrator, also ordered bituminous coal producers in four states to reduce shipments to a large proportion of their customers from 25 to 40 per cent.

The reductions, he said, were necessary to fill requirements for special purpose metallurgical coal and for coal to be moved by Great Lakes vessels.

The order follows one restricting home deliveries of anthracite to householders having more than half their winter supply already in their bins.

It affects producers in District 8, which embraces southern West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, part of Virginia, and part of Tennessee.

They were directed to limit their shipments of coal for retail dealer use in each of two periods, from Sept. 7 to Oct. 10 and from Oct. 10 to Nov. 10, to five per cent of their yearly basic figure.

They would normally ship 8.33 per cent, Ickes said. Since 34 other states produce bituminous coal, the home owner will not be seriously affected by the order unless dealer stocks are far lower than believed, officials explained.

They also were ordered not to ship more than 75 per cent of their current monthly consumption requirements to:

1. Purchasers buying for electrical generation use and having more than 60 days' supply on hand.

2. Railroads receiving coal by all-rail which have more than 30 days' supply on hand.

3. Railroads receiving coal by combined rail and tidewater which have more than 45 days' supply on hand.

4. Any other purchasers for use by persons receiving coal all-rail or by river or by a combination of rail and river who have more than 30 days' supply on hand.

Alternative Work Sheet May Be Used in Estimating Tax

Here is the third of four explanatory articles on the Sept. 15 tax issued by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—An "alternative work sheet" is provided for those who want to use it in preparing the Sept. 15 tax declaration. Here is the Treasury's description of it:

Instead of receiving an income tax bill from the Collector of Internal Revenue in advance of the third quarterly payment due this year, a taxpayer who is required to file a declaration of estimated income and victory tax is allowed to make his own estimate of what he owes. The declaration must be filed on or before Sept. 15, and a payment of half of the balance of estimated tax due must be made at that time.

Persons, whose estimated income is not over $10,000, have the choice of using two work sheets. One is a simplified form, which was mailed to all federal income taxpayers with a set of instructions containing a table which allows the taxpayer, after he has figured his total estimated income, to quickly compute his tax.

The table makes allowance for earned income credit and for deductions such as interest, taxes and contributions. The other is an alternative form, which may be obtained upon request from the local collector, which permits a more precise computation of estimated tax. This is intended for the use of taxpayers whose probable income is over $10,000 or those with smaller incomes who expect to have unusually large deductions or otherwise desire to make a more detailed computation of their tax.

In either case, an amended declaration may be filed Dec. 15, and adjustments in estimates and payments may be made. When a final and accurate return is filed on March 15 next, credits or refunds will be made if there have been over-payments.

The alternative work sheet permits an estimate of each separate item of the income and alowable deductions, with an exact computation of the tax upon the resulting estimated net income, after allowance for personal exemption, credit for dependents and earned income credit. In general, the items on the work sheet relative to income, deductions and tax are the same as on the final income tax return which will be filed next March for the year 1943. A table is included showing the surtax rates applicable to the various income brackets.

Having estimated his total income and victory tax for this year, the taxpayer then compares this amount with his 1942 tax, and enters the larger figure on line 1 of the declaration form 1040-ES. This is necessitated by the provisions of the law for this year of transition from the delayed to the "pay as you go" method which requires, in effect, that the total estimated tax for 1943 shall be the greater of the taxes for the two years. Under further provisions of the law, members of the armed forces may use the tax on unearned income in making this comparison.

From the estimated total tax on line 1 of the declaration there is to be deducted the amount expected to be paid at the source by withholding from wages, including the 5 per cent victory tax withheld in the first half of 1943 and the 20 per cent income tax withheld in the last half of the year. There also will be deducted the cash payments made in March and June, 1943, on account of the 1942 tax, which will now be treated as payments on the 1943 estimated tax. The balance is the amount which remains to be paid in two equal installments in September and December on the current payment basis. Farmers, 80 per cent of whose gross income is derived from farming, may elect to wait until Dec. 15 to file a declaration, and pay their estimated tax in a lump sum at that time.

The alternative work sheet is a ready guide that will assist the taxpayer to make an accurate estimate of his tax on the basis of the facts peculiar to his own affairs.

Tax Questions and Answers

The following are some of the typical questions being asked by taxpayers at the local office of the Collector of Internal Revenue regarding the filing of the estimated tax declaration on Sept. 15, with answers furnished by Treasury Department experts.

1. Q. I am a member of a partnership. My annual income from the partnership is about $2,500. I am married and living with my wife. I have no other income. Must the partnership file estimated return? Must I file estimated return?

A. The partnership is not required to file an estimated return. You must file estimated return, as your income from sources other than wages subject to withholding is more than $100 and your gross income is more than $624.

2. Q. I conduct a business and file an income tax return each year. Should I file an estimated return?

A. Yes.

3. Q. In arriving at the tax to be paid on September 15, what credits may I subtract from the estimated tax? Do I complete the payment of the unpaid balance of my 1942 tax on which I have paid two instalments, in the usual manner?

A. You may deduct the Victory Tax withheld from January to June, and you may also deduct the total estimated amount of withholding tax to be withheld from July to December. In addition you may deduct all payments made in 1943 for 1942 tax. As you have paid half of the 1942 tax, no more payments will be required this year in liquidation of your 1942 tax. The payments already made will be credited against your 1943 tax.

4. Q. My wages for 1942 amounted to $980. I am single. Due to illness I have not worked in 1943 and therefore had no income. Is my 1942 tax of $76 forgiven and am I required to file an estimated return. I have already paid two instalments of my 1942 tax.

A. There is no forgiveness of tax in this case. You must file an estimated return in September and the estimated tax to be shown is $76. From this you deduct the amount of payments already made in 1943 for 1942 tax. The balance is payable in two instalments, half on September 15, and half on December 15.

5. Q. I am a clergyman. My compensation for 1942 will be approximately $1,500. Must I file a return in September?

A. Yes. Your income from sources other than wages subject to withholding is more than the $100 and your gross income is sufficient to require the filing of a return.

(Tomorrow: Farmers)

Tank Output Program Cut Back 40 P. C.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Army's tank production program has been cut back approximately 40 per cent in the last six or seven months, principally because of cancellations of British and Russian orders for medium tanks.

Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, director of materiel for the Army service forces, said here in an interview that the cut-back represents a dollar value reduction in this year's program of slightly more than one-third.

For 1944, the reduction will be about 50 per cent, he said, but production will be still slightly ahead of 1943. For both years, said Mr. Clay, the original schedules were fixed nearly two years ago.

Few if any plant shutdowns have resulted from the cutback, Mr. Clay said he knew of no prime contractors whose plants had been closed, although some sections of larger plants may have been shut down. The result among the many thousands of sub-contractors is more difficult to determine, he added, but even among these the majority as least had shifted to other war production.

Begun in Spring

The cutback began early this spring, when the Russians suddenly canceled orders for between 5,000 and 6,000 medium tanks, said Mr. Clay. This was followed shortly by wholesale reduction of British orders. Subsequently, the Russians renewed some of their tank orders—This explains the higher production outlook for 1944 than for 1943—but their overall requirements for American tanks still are only about one third the original 1943-1944 schedule.

All the factors influencing the action of the Russian Government are not known, said Mr. Clay, but the primary consideration undoubtedly was that the Red Army needed other things—particularly trucks and locomotives—more than additional tanks. Shipping space and port facilities were limited, so the tank orders were reduced.

(A similar explanation had come earlier from other quarters. As long ago as April, the Russian cutback was attributed officially to "the assistance given to that country to build up its own tank industry, to changes in battle conditions, and to the limiting of port facilities." Also, the Red Army is understood to have a substantial "windfall" of captured German armor.

(No such full explanation is available on the British cancellations, but it was said in informed quarters that the British probably had overestimated their tank requirements because of an optimistic time-table on the war—assuming more rapid progress of operations, and therefore greater losses of armored equipment than have occurred.)

Contrasted with these heavy cutbacks in British and Russian requirements for American tanks, said Mr. Clay, is the reduction of estimated requirements for our own Army by only 10 per cent. All American armored divisions are now completely equipped with medium tanks, he added.

Plants First Affected

When the Lend-Lease orders were trimmed heavily, the plants first affected were those of three locomotive manufacturers—Lima, Baldwin and American. There were no plant closings, however, said Mr. Clay—all three were shifted immediately to production of locomotives for Army and Lend-Lease requirements.

Still other tank plants had to be shifted, however. The tank orders at Pacific Car and Foundry, Seattle, next were canceled, and this plant is now converting bodily to production for the Boeing Aircraft Company. The decision to cancel the tank orders at Pacific Car and Foundry rather than at some other tank plant, said Mr. Clay, was based on the critical labor situation in Seattle and the urgent necessity to increase the output of heavy bombers by Boeing.

Latest of the large tank contract terminations is that with Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Chicago, where a $60,000,000 order is being tapered off, with the plant shifting to production of aluminum parts for the aircraft industry.

With all the cutbacks, said Mr. Clay, there are still three large manufacturers of medium tanks working at capacity to fill replacement needs of the United States and its allies.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market inched up again last week on the same small volume as that of the previous three weeks.

On its best day, Tuesday (when the best volume also occurred), it had good leadership, including Telephone, Atchison, C. & O. Chrysler, Bethlehem, Kodak and Can. Steels and utilities were particularly strong during the week, and Telephone nearly recovered to its 1943 high. Aircraft and rubber shares were also strong plus the golds and the meat-packing shares. But all this gain added up to very little on the averages.

On the month, the August market showed a slight advance. That is usual for August. A decline is also usual for September by the same calculations.

Tapered volume toward Friday was explained as lightening of commitments over a long weekend which might bring important European news. Yet when the important news broke on Friday there was no perceptible market response on Saturday. Perhaps the reason was that the invasion of the toe of Italy had now for some time been anticipated as a result of the constant reports of heavy bombing of Southern Italy rail connections and ports. (With the British in the toe, and the Germans in the north, Rome is now in the same position as it was after Cannae when Hannibal was in the north and Hamilcar Barca in the South, but the same outcome is not likely.)

The market dullness may reflect the extreme uncertainty of the European outlook. The Street is more sanguine on the European prospect than official statements. But huge question-marks surround the coming end of hostilities. Will not Germany break up from within before the Reichswehr collapses? What will be American and British policy then? With whom will they deal? Where will the Russian armies be by that time? Will the President be able to swing Congress' support for policies as yet unknown to the public and perhaps even to the President himself?

The Third War Loan is of course now the primary preoccupation in the Street.

The set-up this time is quite different from April. No longer does it head up in the Federal and with the Victory Committees of big investment bankers. Despite the absence of the commercial banks from the drive, their names are prominent, with Randolph Burgess (City) heading the State Committee, and William Potter (Guaranty) and Eugene Black (Chase) prominent in the operation, together with James Hollingsworth (Central Hanover) and B. A. Tompkins (Bankers Trust) and representatives of the Manufacturers' Trust, Chemical, and Irving, all leading the field ahead of Leon Frazer (First National) and with George Whitney down as Chairman of Team II.

The money market is gro

Texan Wins One as Sox Score Twin

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It was during the week-end series with the Philadelphia Athletics that Tex Hughson was talking about himself. He had just returned with the Red Sox from a tour of the American League's West where, surprisingly, he has not won a game all season.

"I know what I'm doing wrong," the tall Texan told me, as he sat at the far corner of the Boston dugout at Fenway Park. "I'm too 'open' when I pitch. I mean, I should be twisting my body a little, hiding the ball while delivering. The fellows told me that and I think they're right.

"Watch me and see if I don't hide the ball better the next time out," Hughson concluded.

Tex's 12th

That "next time out" came in the first half of yesterday's doubleheader with the Washington Senators, and it can be reported with authority that Hughson closed his "open" stance in the collective faces of the visitors. His 12th victory was a sparkling four-hitter. That the change in delivery was somewhat strange was suggested by two hit batsmen, a couple of bases on balls and a three-and-two count on several other hitters.

However, the important thing was that Hughson won, and it was his first since July 24. It was on the 30th that the thumb of his throwing hand was struck with a line drive, a circumstance which also impeded his progress. In a normal season Tex would be just over or just under the 20-victory level by this stage of the campaign.

All of the good pitching yesterday was not done by Hughson. Joe Dobson broke a four-game losing streak by taking the nightcap, thanks to Bobby Doerr's 16th home run, which came with two mates aboard.

Doerr Stars

Doerr and Jim Tabor, incidentally, are staging a friendly little battle for the runs batted in championship of Fenway. That homer yesterday brought Bobby's total for the year to 68, just one behind the third baseman. Tabor, however, has not been to bat as many times as his infield pal. The count in that column is 523 to 449, unofficially. Yesterday, along with providing Dobson with his winning margin, Bobby handled 16 chances at second base without a muff.

A peek at the standing must have put new pep into the Red Sox yesterday. They were a mere game in front of the seventh-place Browns in the morning. The Browns helped the local cause, though, by dropping two contests to the Cleveland club.

The Braves continued to hold their own with the Dodgers on the holiday, splitting a double-header at Ebbets Field. That makes the tally in the series 10 wins for Casey Stengel, seven for Leo Durocher, with one tie. Andrews was the winning pitcher yesterday, with Chet Ross breaking up the game with a 10-inning single. Javery was the loser in the opener.

* * *

Briefs . . . No game in Boston until Thursday, when the New York Yankees make their final appearance here . . . Chet Ross went hitless the first eight times up yesterday, but got his single when it counted . . . Oscar Judd has rejoined the Red Sox and hopes to pitch in the series with the Yankees . . . Joe Cronin hopes so, too . . . The Sox stand 10-10 with the Senators, who rarely this season have looked like a first-division ball club here.

* * *

Woody Williams, the young infielder who is liked so well by Bill McKechnie, made 10 hits in a row for the Reds over the week end to tie the National League record . . . McKechnie told the writer a few weeks ago that he never would have traded for Eddie Miller if he had known how good a ball player young Williams was.

In six year of coaching the 150-pound football team at Princeton, Harry Mahnken, present varsity coach, won five intercollegiate titles.

Outstanding Record Made By Harry Vardon in Golf

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-three years ago an attendant of the Inverness Club of Toledo, Ohio, emerged from the clubhouse at about 7 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 13, bearing a large silver trophy emblematic of our National open golf championship. He walked over to an automobile in which were Ted Ray and Harry Vardon of England and handed over the trophy, unwrapped, to the gigantic Ray, winner that day of the National title.

It was the second time in American golfing history that the cup was destined for a year in England; the man who took it across the Atlantic 20 years earlier in 1900, was the same Vardon who sat there beside his burly exhibition tour partner and smiled at the unceremonious transfer of such a precious piece of silverware, more precious for what it signified than for its intrinsic value. Behind that Vardon smile there must have been a slight pang, for at the 65th hole of the championship which ended that afternoon he, Vardon, at the age of 50, had led the entire field by three strokes, only to lose his advantage primarily because of a gale which suddenly sprang up and caught him on the exacting finishing holes, just as his strength was waning. He finished in a four-way tie for second place, one stroke behind Ray.

Most Appropriate

The occasion for this bit of history is that a week ago Saturday marked the passing of Ted Ray, at Watford, England, six years after that of his old-time touring partner, Vardon. It surely is most appropriate to dwell briefly on the deeds of the only pair of British professionals who ever won our National Open and did not take up residence in this country. Both also tied for it in 1913, losing to Francis Ouimet in the play-off. Each also had won the British open. Vardon six times, Ray once.

Moderns who like to think that the present-day crop of golfers has gone far ahead of the oldsters might pause and ponder over Vardon's record.

Those who watched Ted Ray play golf on the occasions of his three visits over there, 1913, 1920, and when he came as captain of the British Ryder Cup professional team in 1927, will best remember him for his size, about six feet five and well over 200 pounds; for his prodigious drives, not always on the correct line; and for the wellnigh incredible distance he could hit a niblick shot, not by laying the face of the club over at an unnatural angle, but holding it in orthodox manner and sending the ball high in the air.

Once, at the home hole of The Country Club in the heavy going of the 1913 open, he played a nibfick shot from a point no more than 15 yards forward of the spot where Mike Brady, a fine hitter himself, used a brassie. And Ray's ball, that went terrifically high, came down right on the green.

What is more likely to be forgotten by old-time followers is that this massive man linked with his massive frame and great physical power a chipping and putting touch that were delicacy personified. He and Jesse Guilford in his prime were two who could evoke the ohs and ahs from the galleries by their Herculean swats off the tee and yet on the greens show a touch as light as that of a mother brushing a fly from the cheek of a sleeping baby.

Ted Ray probably reached the high point of his career in both long, accurate hitting and beautiful putting in the 1920 open, as denoted in my own analysis of that tournament in a paragraph beginning, "Ray's putter and driver surely won him this year's title." He was without doubt the premier hitter of that field and it paid big dividends on certain holes, notably the 320-yard elbow seventh, possibly 290 as the crow flies.

Precarious Carry

Cutting the corner, however, involved a rather precarious carry over a clump of trees. Ray minded the trees as much as would a crow itself. His first tee shot on that hole in the championship carried into a bunker guarding the green, whence he exploded out and went down in one putt for a birdie. The second time, he drove the green, but a long way from the hole, good for another 3. Next round his ball landed within a foot of the cup and bounded six feet past, whence he holded out for a deuce. The last round, in a strong cross wind, he was less than five yards from the putting surface and again garnered a birdie, for a total of 12 strokes on this par-4 hole in the four rounds, therefore an important factor in his title triumph.

It would be simpler than copying from a printed page for me to go on indefinitely citing facts and anecdotes about the championship play and exhibition matches of Ray and Vardon in their American tours, particularly of their matches against Francis Ouimet in the 1913 open and four-ball matches against him and Jesse Guilford in the exhibitions. Enough to say that Ouimet gives all credit to Ray for teaching him the art of bunker play, at which he (Ouimet) became one of the most proficient in the game of years back. The secret was the use of the power explosion shot even when close to a green, distance governed by how far back of the ball to contact the sand.

Yale's Howie Odell Fails To Find Any Gunder Haeggs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4 (AP)—The tip-off on Yale's 1943 football squad came on a hot mid-July day after Coach Howie Odell had sent his assorted array of Marines, sailors and students through a series of sprints to test their speed. Sadly shaking his head, the youthful Odell turned to an observer and moaned, "The subs on last year's squad finished first every time, and you know how little help to us they were. It simply means we haven't much."

Seven weeks have elapsed since then. But has Odell, who stresses speed, uncovered any potential Gunder Haeggs?

"No, nothing even faintly resembling one," laments Odell, the former University of Pittsburgh ball carrier who is starting his second season here.

Eight Holdovers

From a squad of 45, half its original size, Odell has been concentrating on a team of eight holdovers from the 1942 eleven, including five regulars; two ex-Columbia players with hardly any experience and a former Harvard back.

"Frankly," asserts Odell, "I don't want to moan about it, but I haven't the slightest idea how good this team will be."

With a Yale eleven (and barely any capable reserves) of about the same speed, didn't Howie delight old (and young) Blues last fall by turning in five victories, including triumphs over Harvard and Princeton, and remove the Bulldogs from football's doghouse?

"Yes," says Odell, "but we were very lucky."

Actually it was hard work, and plenty of it! To a neutral witness, Yale, if its center and tackles come through as expected, should win more than half of the contests on its nine-game schedule which opens this Saturday against Muhlenberg in the Bowl. The varsity will average about 185 pounds and close to six feet in height.

Eli Regulars

The Elis will operate once again from a single wingback, and stress solid, sound fundamental football without frills and intricate maneuvers. There'll be lots of passes.

Odell's regulars are Harry Oberhelman of Oak Park, Ill., a converted fullback, and Walter Brown of Scarsdale, N. Y., ends; Ed Strype of Brooklyn, N. Y., who started at fullback with Columbia last season, and Gene Constantin of Dallas, Texas, tackles; Tom Smith of Wyncote, Pa., and MacWhiting of Detroit, Mich., veteran guards; George Hudanish of New Roselle Park, N. J., with Columbia's freshmen last fall, center; Blake Walker of Oak Park, Ill., veteran quarterback; Wayne Johnson of Worton, Md., a regular with Harvard who may be the first athlete ever to win his major H and Y in football, and Captain Tim Hoopes of Derby, N. Y., halfbacks, and Bob Pickett of Cooperstown, N. Y., ace fullback.

The best of the reserves, says Odell, include Vance Katherman of Columbus, Ohio, and Ohio University, and Jerry Flenberg of Cleveland, Ohio, and Ohio State, ends; Fred Miller of Seattle, Wash., tackle; Enrico Cipolaro of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Manhattan freshmen, and Bill Hess of Columbus, Ohio, and Ohio Universiay, guards; Warren Hall of Midland, Pa., and Carnegie Tech freshmen, center; Ray Scussel of Stafford Springs and University of Connecticut, and Frank Mahoney of Troy, N. Y., and Billy Kirst of Kenmore, N. Y., backs. The schedule:

Sept. 11. Muhlenberg; 18. Rochester; 25. Coast Guard Academy. Oct. 2. Pennsylvania, away; 9. Columbia, away; 23. U. S. Military Academy; 30. Dartmouth. Nov. 6. Brown; 13. Princeton.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	72	8	24	5	29	.333
Fox	467	53	135	2	40	.289
Pariseo	278	29	79	0	27	.287
Culberson	369	56	105	3	33	.275
Newsome	350	60	94	1	16	.269
Doerr	523	67	137	16	68	.262
Lupien	524	55	131	4	35	.250
Tabor	449	44	109	11	69	.243
Metkovich	231	24	54	5	23	.234
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Simmons	128	9	26	1	12	.203
Lazer	164	15	33	0	10	.201
Peacock	100	7	20	0	5	.200
Conroy	96	12	16	1	6	.186

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	540	64	139	5	32	.273
Masi	181	23	48	2	24	.265
Nieman	280	34	73	6	41	.261
Klutz	175	11	45	0	17	.257
Farrell	177	8	45	0	13	.254
Workman	490	60	124	10	59	.249
Wietelmann	436	27	102	0	36	.234
Ross	221	25	50	5	23	.226
Burns	91	6	20	1	3	.220
Ryan	396	45	81	1	20	.205
Joosi	350	28	63	2	19	.180
Poland	128	5	23	0	9	.180
Heitzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L
Judd	10	6
Ryba	7	5
Hughson	12	11
Brown	6	5
Woods	5	5

Braves

	W	L
MacFayden	2	1
Tobin	13	10
Javery	13	13
Salvo	4	5
Andrews	13	17
O'Neil	1	1
Terry	6	8
Newsome	7	10
Dobson	5	10

Hunt Defeats Kramer in Net Singles Final

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—It was with a good many qualms that the United States Lawn Tennis Association decided to go through with its second wartime championship tournament. At the conclusion it was agreed that the only thing really wrong with the event was the finish of the most important match.

Limited to six days and with fields only half their usual size, the tournament produced a brand of tennis after the first few rounds that didn't suffer too much by comparison with ordinary standards.

End Marred

The end, however, was marred when Jack Kramer, the Los Angeles Coast Guardsman, virtually collapsed under the double stress of heat and illness and Lieut. Joe Hunt of the Navy went on to a 6-3, 6-8, 10-8, 6-0 triumph in the men's singles final.

Hunt, the seventh-seeded player who conquered top-seeded Frankie Parker, fourth-ranked William Talbert, and third-seeded Kramer in successive matches, probably was as effective as he was in 1940, when he earned the No. 4 National ranking. His service was a powerful weapon—good for 11 aces—and his fore-hand had a lot to do with keeping Kramer from sharpshooting at his weak points.

Pauline Betz Wins

The titles in the other divisions were decided entirely according to form. On Sunday Pauline Betz of Los Angeles won the women's title for the second year and Kramer and Parker took the men's doubles crown.

Yesterday, Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., singles runner-up, and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco teamed to win the women's doubles from Miss Betz and Doris Hart. Miss Osborne then teamed with Talbert to beat Miss Betz and Segura in the mixed doubles final.

Musial, Appling Stay at Top Of Batting Races

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals and Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox still are setting the batting pace in the major leagues with little change in the competition during the last week.

Musial's average remained exactly what it was last Tuesday, .353, and Billy Herman of Brooklyn, holding persistently to second place, slipped just two points to .332.

In the American League Appling's average skidded six points to .331 but his only dangerous challenger, Dick Wakefield of Detroit, also subsided five points to .321 to preserve their same relative positions.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Musial, St. Louis	134	538	91	190	.353
Herman, Brooklyn	130	497	64	165	.332
Elliott, Pittsburgh	137	519	71	165	.318
Vaughan, Brooklyn	126	518	103	164	.317
Witek, New York	126	505	50	155	.307
McCarthy, Boston	78	313	32	95	.304
Nicholson, Chicago	130	510	75	154	.302
Kurowski, St. Louis	116	438	60	132	.301
Hack, Chicago	129	497	70	149	.300
McCormick, Cincinnati	108	401	50	130	.299

American League

Appling, Chicago	127	480	49	159	.331
Wakefield, Detroit	127	530	77	170	.321
Curtright, Chicago	110	375	56	114	.304
Cramer, Detroit	116	499	66	147	.295
Johnson, New York	130	490	54	144	.294
Stephens, St. Louis	113	423	62	123	.291
Hockett, Cleveland	115	490	59	142	.290
Fox, Boston	120	467	53	135	.289
York, Detroit	127	464	77	132	.285
Boudreau, Cleveland	126	452	58	129	.285

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	80	49	.620	
Cleveland	68	59	.535	11
Washington	71	62	.534	11
Detroit	66	60	.524	12½
Chicago	66	61	.520	13
Boston	62	69	.473	19
St. Louis	58	71	.450	22
Philadelphia	44	84	.344	35½

Results Sept. 6

Boston 5, Washington 1.
Boston 4, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 11, New York 2.
New York 11, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2. (10 inns.)
Cleveland 2, St. Louis 0. (5 inns.)
Chicago at Detroit, postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	88	44	.667	
Cincinnati	72	58	.554	14½
Brooklyn	70	59	.543	16
Pittsburgh	70	66	.515	19
Chicago	61	69	.469	25½
Boston	56	68	.452	27½
Philadelphia	57	72	.442	29
New York	45	83	.352	40½

Results Sept. 6

Brooklyn 7, Boston 3.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2. (10 inns.)
New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 3, New York 1. (11inns.)
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 10, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 1. (10 inns.)

Minor League Scores

Sept. 6

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo 8-0, Toronto 1-1.
Newark 5-4, Jersey City 3-2.
Rochester 7-5, Montreal 3-4.
Syracuse 3-1, Baltimore 2-4.

American Association

Milwaukee 3-1, Kansas City 2-3.
Indianapolis 3-2, Louisville 1-1.
Minneapolis vs. St. Paul (2), postponed.
Toledo at Columbus (2), postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 5-1, Oakland 1-1.
Hollywood 3-8, Sacramento 2-4.
Seattle 4-4, San Francisco 1-7.
Portland 3-2, Los Angeles 3-6.

Eastern League

Albany 3-4, Utica 3-8.
Hartford 3-1, Springfield 1-0.
Wilkes-Barre 5-4, Scranton 4-8.
Binghamton 3-0, Elmira 2-6.

Southern Association

Montgomery 4-1, New Orleans 1-2.
Memphis 5-1, Nashville 3-0.
Knoxville 6-4, Little Rock 3-7.
Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.

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(Continued from previous page)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

FACTS FIGURES
IT'S A FACT BALTIMORE, IN 1817, WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN CITY TO INSTALL GAS STREET LIGHTS
K. PARRIS
DOUGHNUTS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO THE ARABS FOR CENTURIES THEY CALL THEM "SWINGES"
A GOLF COURSE IN PITTSBURGH HAS AN ELEVATOR NEAR ITS 17TH GREEN, IT TAKES PLAYERS UP 65 FEET TO THE 18TH TEE

Party Fun

My Most Thrilling Adventure

For a rollicking party stunt, cut from magazines some fairly large pictures showing exciting happenings, such as a man being washed overboard from a ship, an aviator bailing out, being chased by a bear, etc. Paste each neatly on a sheet of clean wrapping paper. Have some pictures with men for central characters and some with women.

Then have a lady or gentleman select from the pile of pictures, which are all face down, the one of his or her choice. Show it to the audience but take care not to let the "victim" see it. "This, folks," says the host, "is what Mr. Blank thinks is the most thrilling adventure he ever had and he is now going to have two minutes to tell you all about it."

The "victim" is then handed the picture and must commence talking immediately and tell how such a terrible thing happened to him and how he got out of his predicament.

Daily Anecdote

Slight Advantage

"I remember a foreign prince who visited the United States a few years ago," reminisced a veteran newspaper photographer. "He brought along his own official photographer. My American colleagues were a bit flabbergasted at first, but they soon got over their surprise, and everything went off simply fine.

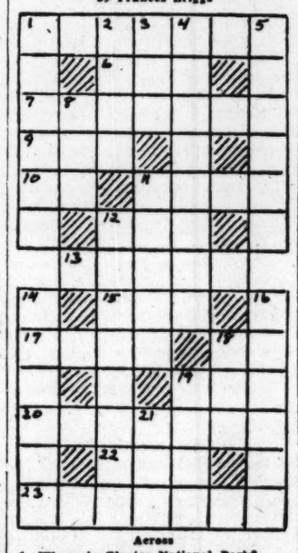
"Before taking a picture the official photographer was compelled to advance, salute, and ask permission from the Prince.

"I suppose," remarked a listener, "that he got all the best pictures."

"Oh, not at all," replied the veteran. "In fact, the American photographers got the most interesting picture of all. It showed the royal photographer in the act of asking permission."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Glacier National Park?
6—What mythical character is subject of a play by Euripides?
7—What is either of signal lights mentioned in "Paul Revere's Ride"?
9—To be situated.
10—Who was first-born of Judah?
11—All roads are said to lead to what place?
12—Would you expect Gil Dodds to act, fly, or run?
13—Meadow mice are what?
15—Who was an Egyptian god of varied attributes?
17—What is a straight line about which a body rotates or is considered as rotating?
18—Exclamation of inquiry.
19—What State of U. S. is a renowned winter resort (abbr.)?
20—What word is a woman's work, authority, or domain?
22—Rowing implement.
23—Quoits that lodge so as to surround the peg or pin are what?

Down

1—What Whittier heroine "wedded a man unlearned and poor"?
2—How many powers signed treaty concerning status of China, Feb. 6, 1922?
3—Small child.
4—What are certain flowers of buttercup family?
5—Whose "face it is the fairest that e'er the sun shone on"?
6—Melody.
11—Precepts are what
12—What is first name of Defoe's well-known hero?
14—Who was son of Odin and Frigg, god of light and peace?
16—Stem of an arrow is what (pl.)?
18—Sprite.
19—Sum paid for a journey is what?
21—Child's game.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Gusieff, Fedor Tarasovitch [Popular spelling for Fëdor Tarasovich Gusev] (fyô'-dĕr tŭ-rä'-sô-vyĭch gōō'-syĕf)—New Soviet Ambassador to Britain.

Michelsen, Alfredo (äl-frä'-thō mĕ-kĕl'-sän)—Colombia's first Minister to Soviet Russia.

Policastro (pō'-lĕ-käs'-trō)—Gulf on the west coast of Italy.

Rawson, Gen. Arturo (är-tōō'-rō rou'-sôn)—Argentine Ambassador to Brazil.

Rizzuto (rēt-tsōō'-tō)—Cape on the heel of the Italian "boot."

San Nicola (sän nē-kô'-lä)—Airdrome in southern Italy.

Scalea (skä-lä'-ä)—Town on the west coast of the Calabrian Peninsula, Italy.

Tortorella (tôr'-tô-rĕl'-lä)—Airdrome in southern Italy.

Vargas, Jorge (hôr'-hä vär'-gäs)—Chairman of the Japanese-dominated Philippine Executive Commission.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bari (bä'-rē)—Italian port on the Adriatic.

Reggio di Calabria (rĕd'-jō dē kä-lä'-brē-ä)—Point of landing of the Allied armies invading southern Italy.

Scilla (shĕl'-lä)—Town of southern Italy, near the landing point of the Allied invasion.

Taranto (tä'-rän-tō)—Port in southern Italy.

Torre Annunziata (tôr'-rā än-nōōn'-tsē-ä'-tä)—Rail control point on the line south of Naples.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Did You Ever Wonder

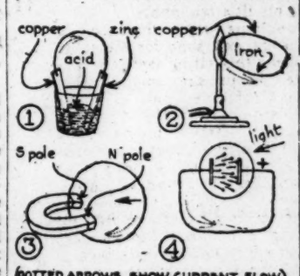
How Electricity Can Be Made in Four Different Ways?

A current of electricity can be produced in four different ways: (1) by chemical action, (2) by heat, (3) by the use of magnetism, and (4) by the action of light on a metal. Static electricity (which does not flow) can be produced by friction between dissimilar substances, as when sparks crackle when you stroke a cat's fur in cold, dry weather.

The storage battery is a practical application of the fact that an electric current can result from chemical action. If wires from the terminals of a galvanometer (an instrument for detecting or measuring a small current flow) are attached one to a copper plate and the other to a plate of zinc, and the plates are dipped in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, the needle of the galvanometer will be deflected.

If a copper wire is tightly joined to an iron wire and the free ends of the wires connected to a galvanometer, heating the junction of the two wires will produce a current. This is the basis of the heat-measuring device known as a thermocouple.

If a loop of wire connected to a galvanometer is moved between the poles of a horseshoe magnet, the needle will show that current flows. This way of making electricity is put to practical use in the generators in the huge powerhouses which supply our cities and industries with elctric current.



Four ways of making electricity.

The photoconductive form of photoelectric cell or "electric eye" is a practical application of the fact that when light strikes a plate of the element selenium mounted in a tube from which the air has been exhausted, electrons are expelled. If these electrons are collected on a metal plate in the vacuum tube and the two plates are connected by a wire, as shown in the accompanying diagram, a small current will flow through the wire. Furthermore, the amount of current will be proportional to the amount of light falling on the selenium plate.

In this connection it might be noted that it has been demonstrated that a delicate electric motor can be run on current produced by exposing a bank of selenium cells to sunlight. This offers a mean of converting the energy of sunlight directly into electrical energy, as opposed to other so-called "sun engines" in which curved mirrors focus the sun's heat on tubes of water to provide steam power.

—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"If I yell at him he calls up the S. P. C. A. and reports me."

A Verse for Today . . .

The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the LORD *sendeth rain upon the earth.*—I KINGS 17:14

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: There should be an instrument on a radio to signal the announcer when he has sold you on the article so he could stop talking about it.

Indianapolis News: Somebody else whose statements may be taken with a grain of salt is "the traveler lately returned from Germany."

NEWS ITEM— LONDON--PRODUCTION OF KNIVES & FORKS IN UNITED KINGDOM RESTRICTED
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THE KINGDOM MAY BE FORCED TO GO ON A LIQUID DIET
STRAWS
WE BROUGHT OUR OWN CHOP STICKS, MARGO
REGINALD!
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Wrapped Bundle*

By Le Pelley

TUBBY CERTAINLY IS CURIOUS ABOUT THE PACKAGES MARMADUKE CARRIES INTO THAT CHICKEN COOP...
OF COURSE IT'S NONE OF HIS BUSINESS, BUT.
..... OOOPS
???
HEY TUBBY — HURRY UP OR YOU'LL MISS ONE OF THEM !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Be Right There*

By Rodgers

SNIFF!
I happened to pass the kitchen window this afternoon-
Oh boy! Aunt Sue was doing some fancy baking!
Well sir, I made a decision, right there and then,
"If any samples are handed out-
"I'm going to be Johnny-on-the-Spot!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Solid Comfort*

By The Hagers

With my two guests well on their way, I started changing things today.
The guest room Claudette occupied, From net and ribbons, was untied.
My Morris chair and old highboy Will once more fill my heart with joy.
It's not so pretty, I'll agree, But it looks mighty good to me!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Allies for Peace

The great issue of foreign policy for Americans is no longer international co-operation or isolation. Two world wars in twenty-five years have convinced all but a few dreamers that the United States cannot live unto itself alone. The question then is, What kind of co-operation? One basic answer has just been given by Winston Churchill and Thomas E. Dewey.

The Prime Minister, getting an honorary degree at Harvard, put the situation in a nutshell:

> Whatever form your system of world security may take . . . nothing will work soundly or for long without the united effort of the British and American people.

And Governor Dewey, defying an apparent plan to have the Mackinac Island meeting of the Republican Postwar Advisory Committee produce a foreign policy plank so broad and meaningless that any former isolationist could stand on it, went on record for a British-American alliance.

These two proposals are only putting into words the logic of events. Mr. Churchill reviewed the extraordinary degree of teamwork developed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee which has mapped the global strategy and by the British and American commanders in the field who have used British, Canadian and American troops and equipment as a single striking force. He is right in asserting that this degree of unity has never been obtained before by allies.

The public is less aware of the work of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, the Combined Exports Markets Committee, the Combined Food Board, and the Combined Production and Resources Board, but on the vital economic fronts they have obtained an equal degree of co-operation. And for the purposes of peace this teamwork will be almost as imperative as that for military policing. Like co-operation in spreading the use of Basic English as a world tongue, it is closely related to those "empires of the mind" which Mr. Churchill said will shape the future.

Indeed it is in the mental realm that British-American co-operation finds its stoutest pillars. In a common language, law and literature, in common ideals of freedom, justice and decency more even than in common economic and political interests, is British-American brotherhood rooted. Long before the war this newspaper pointed to the necessity of recognizing these fundamentals. But more than words could ever do, the threat of Axis gangsterism and the necessary measures devised to combat it have developed a joint machinery which, as Mr. Churchill said, it would be folly to break up when peace comes.

For the first and minimum assurance of a decent and enduring peace is continued British-American collaboration. Peace plans should not stop there, but they must necessarily begin there. Even the two other aspirations of most Americans—hope for a genuine world security system and for achieving friendship with Russia and maintaining it with China—will be facilitated by active British-American teamwork. Indeed all the most hopeful plans for an orderly and just postwar world involve as firm and strong joint action by Britain and America for peace as they have developed naturally, almost inevitably for war. Whatever peace structure we raise, here is the cornerstone.

Wreck of the Limiteds

When two of America's most storied limiteds experience wrecks in a single night, it raises shocked queries as to how repetition can be avoided. The first thought suggesting itself to many is that these are not normal times for railroads.

The well-known manpower shortages, the acute crowding of trains—as over this holiday week end—had, unfortunately, caused many to half expect something direful. As a matter of fact the safety record of American railroads in recent years has been—and should continue to be—a cause for national pride and reassurance.

Was it sabotage? Probably not. First reports indicate that mechanical failures were the apparent causes. The railroads have faced the added burdens of war with scant opportunities for replacements.

These wrecks should cause re-examination both of the necessity and possibility of producing more equipment at this time. Even if this is found impossible, the need is now highlighted and should be filled as soon as the war production picture permits.

This brings up one final point: The railroads are now enjoying considerable prosperity. They complain that their inability to replace equipment at this time causes money that would ordinarily go into such investment to go instead into cash reserves where it is largely drained away in wartime taxes.

They plead that they be allowed to retain substantial portions of these profits to be used for equipment after the war. This appears to be reasonable, just so proper safeguards are set up to see the money goes into tangible equipment and not into the bottomless pit of railroad financing.

It Burns Him Up

For pure sophistry, we have seen nothing in recent years approaching the adroit arguments of an ad writer for one of the large American whisky distilling corporations in one of its series of "columns" appearing in various metropolitan newspapers. The particular offense under discussion wanted to know why alcoholic liquors were called "intoxicants," and one of the characters quoted by the author appeared to think that the whole world—including Noah Webster—had done him and the innocent booze concocters a great injury by calling liquor a bad name. "This thing just burns me up," he said.

One deceptive aspect of the brazen piece was the subtle charge that it was "the drys" who had fastened this horrid name on liquor. Fondling his highball, "the judge" asked the distillers' columnist and their "business friend," why they "constantly refer to what we are now drinking, right here, as an intoxicant?"

Well, if the ignorant judge doesn't know, Mr. Webster can tell him. The word "intoxicant," says the New International, is derived from the Latin verb *intoxicare*, to drug or poison, and "to intoxicate" means to make drunk; to inebriate; to excite or to stupefy by a narcotic substance. Alcohol and alcoholic drinks are intoxicants, and alcohol is a poison and a narcotic. Moreover, tests made by medical men and American officials show that even one drink "intoxicates" because it slows up reactions vitally important to motorists, pedestrians, soldiers, and workers.

Alcohol, which the judge and his pals were drinking in an effort to keep cool, is an artificial heat-producing agent, which the doctors say burns out the lining of the stomach. Maybe the judge was right, in a way, when he said: "This thing just burns me up!"

Religion in Russia

"This people is more religious than its Church." It would be hard to find anywhere else in so few words as penetrating an observation on religion in Russia. It was made by a French Ambassador in the days of the last Czar. It helps to explain why the builders of the Soviet State were able to inflame many of the people against the church without actually quenching the religious spirit in the nation.

It is not likely any deep student of religion in Russia will assume that the Soviet Government's authorization for a congress of Bishops of the Greek Orthodox Church in Russia is the result of international pressures or that it reflects diplomatic maneuverings by Moscow. It is rather a recognition of the unquenchable demand of the Russian character for spiritual sustenance.

This evidence of better relations between the State and the Orthodox Church in Russia is nevertheless extremely significant for its probable effects on world politics. The question of religion has been held up in many anti-Russian circles as proof that no common ground can be found between the Soviet Union and western countries. And this, despite the trend in Russia toward greater and greater tolerance of religious organization, of which the permission for a Bishops' congress is only one of the more striking examples.

While State support for religion in Russia seems unlikely now or in the foreseeable future, the Soviet Government has been granting more rights to the people to engage in religious activities. This may mean an emphasis more on individual religious activity than on re-establishment of a State church. On the whole, the present trends in religious developments in Russia may result eventually in a more wholesome application of religion than was known under the Czars.

We are somewhat comforted by the promise of more butter in October, but by then the roasting-ear season will be over.

Lasting Links

WE NEED SOMETHING STRONGER THAN "HANDS ACROSS THE SEA"!
CHURCHILL
CHURCHILL PLEA FOR CONTINUANCE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE AFTER THE WAR
GREAT BRITAIN
Gmack

North From Miami

From a War Correspondent's Journal—II

May 16 (Miami)—The immigration officer is unmoved and immovable. The fact that I have come from San Juan does not impress him. In the eyes of the Immigration Service, Puerto Rico is a foreign country.

"You are in the United States, illegally," he says. "You're an alien and you should have a re-entry permit. . . . I don't care whether the War Department said you didn't need one. The War Department isn't running the Immigration Service." (The light of jurisdictional triumph in his eye.) "I can't let you go on tonight. You'll have to report tomorrow morning. This is Sunday and the downtown office is closed."

My companions of the 1,000-mile flight from San Juan are disappearing. Soon, only the airport and Navy officials remain. This is the U. S. A. It is Sunday at 4 p. m. There is a plane leaving for New York in an hour. But I shall not be on it.

Waiting for my taxi, I reflect a little harshly on the red tape of officialdom, my incompleted American citizenship papers, and the prospect of having to wait 24 hours for another plane. The taxi into Miami is driven by a young woman whose husband is in the Army. She offers helpful suggestions about moderately priced hotels and charges me $4.50 for the ride.

A roast beef dinner offers a certain amount of consolation.

* * *

May 17 (Miami)—Swiftly and early to the Immigration office. My credentials—which were taken from me the night before—have been mislaid and do not appear for two hours. Even the unmoved immigration officer is apologetic. The chief agrees that I'm a victim of circumstances. "But you're still in the country illegally," he adds in a cheerful tone.

The chief calls in a stenographer who sits behind me during an official interrogation and takes down every word of each question and answer. A reporter on the wrong end of an interview. The chief asks whether, at any time, I acted in a manner which would lead anyone—by which, I take it, he means an immigration official—to believe that I was a U. S. Army officer. "No," I reply forcefully. Nevertheless, I can visualize the headlines: REPORTER CAUGHT MASKING AS ARMY OFFICER.

At last, the questioning ends. The chief says he is going to "parole" me on to Boston and that San Juan will have to take the responsibility for collecting an $8 head tax if it is found that I owe such a sum.

A telephone call to Naval Air Transport Service. Yes, they have space for me on the afternoon plane. There will be a bus leaving for the airport at 2:30. The sun shines brighter on Miami in spite of the showers which deluge the place every five minutes. But nothing matters now. New York is only a thousand miles away—ten hours by the NATS plane.

The wait at the airport seems interminable but the plane takes off on time. There are several stops. Jacksonville (flat land under a gray twilight), Norfolk (a careening midnight ride in a Navy utility truck to a petty officers' clubroom for sandwiches), Washington (a fifty-yard dash to a telephone booth: "I'll be home in two hours, darling. Good-by now. Have to board my plane."), Philadelphia (the Salvation Army with coffee and doughnuts for a planeload of sleepy men), New York (a black 3:30 a. m. on a blacked-out field in a dimmed-out city).

Through the maze of Brooklyn streets, a fleet taxi moves over swift asphalt, across a towered bridge, into the City. A bland, warm, friendly night that speaks welcome from the skyscraper tops. One who knows the City can discern its size and shapes even in the dark. There is a cliché that runs: "New York is a wonderful city to visit but I wouldn't live there if they gave me the place."

* * *

May 18-June 13 (New York and Boston)—There is nothing uncomplex about preparations for wartime travel. Added to official requirements and regulations is the fact that civilians appear to be feeling the war more acutely. Not acutely enough, perhaps, considering what the world is going through—but more seriously than when I left three months ago. To the many servicemen who have asked me: "Do the folks back home know there is a war going on?" I think the answer is, Yes.

"Your watch will take three weeks to repair . . . We can't let you have your shoes back for ten days or two weeks at the earliest . . . We no longer deliver . . . I'd ask you what you want for dinner tonight, darling, but that's up to the butcher . . . All reservations on trains going West must be made three weeks in advance . . . Yes, I can take care of you on the midnight to Boston tonight but I only have an upper left. . . ."

Citizenship papers. (The Miami immigration officer should be glad to know.) The immigration judge says, "Rich or poor, great or small, all people in this country are equal. That's what democracy means." Democracy means black or white, yellow and brown, too.

New War Department credentials . . . New funds, new equipment, new advice. Five books to review. But when? New passport photos, as grim as ever. The passport is not valid for travel "in any country except: Caribbean area, Australia, New Zealand, islands in the Pacific, and necessary countries en route for journalistic work." Would that include Japan?

JOHN BEAUFORT

Mirror of World Opinion

In Defense of the Anthem

It has been proposed that some other song be substituted for The Star-Spangled Banner as our national anthem.

It is objected that The Star-Spangled Banner is difficult to sing.

So it is.

The country of which it is the national anthem was difficult to find. It was difficult for Columbus to persuade doubting kings that the world was round, and that its other side could be found by sailing west. It was difficult for him to plunge into unknown seas. It was difficult for him to sail on when a faint-hearted and superstitious crew demanded that he turn back.

The nation of which it is the anthem was difficult to establish. It was difficult for the Pilgrim Fathers to land on a stern and rock-bound coast. It was difficult for Daniel Boone to make a path in the wilderness. It was difficult for George Washington and his barefoot soldiers to hold on at Valley Forge. It was difficult for the pioneers to trek across the Great Plains, bearing their children and burying their dead by the wayside. It was difficult for Lincoln to save the Union. It was difficult for men and women to build a new South out of the ashes of the Reconstruction.

It was difficult to send 3,000,000 men across the seas in 1917 and 1918. It was difficult to establish women's rights, and children's rights, and labor's rights, and farmers' and businessmen's rights in this land. It is difficult to maintain political democracy against selfishness, divisions and bossism. The way of dictatorship is the easy way, the American way is the hard way, and ever will be.

It was difficult to bring this nation out of the great depression. It is difficult to fight this global war. It will be difficult to make a just and lasting peace.

America is difficult, but glorious with a beauty that is the reward of difficulty. So her national anthem should be, and is.

No easy tune from Tin-Pan Alley is worthy of this nation.

The Star-Spangled Banner is "too high." Of course it is high, like the aims of this country. High, like the courage it expresses. High, like the cost of being an American. High, but not too high.

Let us learn this heart-lifting song, difficult though it is. It is little enough to do for our beloved nation, bought for our enjoyment by heroes, great and humble, at the price of so much difficulty, past, present and to come.

"And The Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

—*Indianapolis Times*

Pussyfooting Perils the Peace

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have been chary lately of giving out with crusading zeal and popular leadership toward establishment of an effective postwar foreign policy. What's the difficulty? The Republicans have loudly discussed postwar commitments at Mackinac Island. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in our midst, has been bold enough to paint the worth of an Anglo-American alliance. Still Mr. Roosevelt has said little lately beyond generalities and Mr. Hull has said less.

One explanation is that Anglo-American relations with Russia are now at a critical formative state; that once the meeting of Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin or their foreign ministers has taken place, talk can be freer. A more plausible explanation advanced here is that the Roosevelt Administration is worrying about 1944; that Secretary Hull is fearful that too much "internationalism" in the Government will swing too many Americans to isolation; that the President is using kid gloves on Southern Democratic Congressmen who are supposed to be laying down the law on postwar commitments.

There is strong belief here that the Administration's caution on foreign policy pronouncements, if dictated by domestic fears for the future, is without justification; that the one way in which the Administration can lose the peace (and the election, no doubt) is by substituting pussyfooting for crusading; that plenty of nonpartisan support would rally behind any Government-directed effort to begin telling the American people now the fundamental "facts of life" on foreign policy, world realities and prospective alliances, because it is so vital a subject.

* * *

Despite the Administration silence, thinking Americans are actively discussing possible postwar commitments—matters beyond the worthy generalities of the Atlantic Charter. Walter Lippmann has rendered a foremost patriotic service in setting forth, via his new volume "U. S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic," the minimum requirements of America's world policy. This book should be a "must" for every American. And just yesterday a certain learned gentleman from across the Atlantic pond, Mr. Winston Churchill, presented at Harvard University a few valuable thoughts about postwar associations.

With both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lippmann, the first fundamental for a stable postwar world is continuing collaboration and alliance between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations. Mr. Lippmann argues that it was just this alliance, existing tacitly but nonetheless tangibly since the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, that gave America its great immunity from foreign wars up to 1914. Mr. Churchill remarks that Britain, its Commonwealths and the United States are thoroughly "mixed up" today. Their war staffs sit together daily, their troops fight side by side, they use each others' strategic bases to patrol the seas and airways and get at the common enemy. They speak the same language, have the same common law, adhere to similar ideals.

Beyond these fundamentals are other indispensables. The new realities of world power: the upsurge of Russia and China's potentiality as the chief nation of Asia, require the establishment and preservation of a working postwar agreement between the United States, Russia, and China, Mr. Lippmann and others argue. On this framework can rest the whole structure of the postwar United Nations.

* * *

There is more American agreement on these primary points than the Administration's behavior would indicate. Mr. Willkie largely agrees. Republican Gov. Tom Dewey of New York favors alliance with Britain. Clarence Buddington Kelland, Executive Director of the Republican National Committee, has proposed a military alliance between the U. S., Britain, Russia, and China. And as for those Southern Democrats to whom Mr. Hull is said to point apprehensively, Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told his Texas constituents in a radio speech this week that he favored an international postwar United Nations Association, backed by force to settle disputes and prevent aggression.

American opinion as a whole is just barely beginning to grasp the fact that there are certain fundamental requirements to an American war-obliterating postwar foreign policy. Much crusading remains to be done. There is strong opinion to the effect that the President and Mr. Hull might do a great service if they would stop tiptoeing, take the forthright position that politics halts at the water's edge and give the American people some resounding leadership on setting up the postwar peace.

If People Could Only See Firsthand . . .

(From Lieut. J. S. Yuill of New York City, an entomologist doing malaria mosquito control for the U. S. Navy in North Africa and Sicily)

July 24: We are now in Sicily but cannot name the place. The town has many very narrow streets and the houses are set one against the other. The native idea of sanitation is not like ours. Trash and garbage are thrown into the street. Fleas are present in goodly numbers.

July 25: Here it is Sunday again. To observe the day, I washed some clothes and took a bath. That is no small undertaking. Water is very scarce in this country during the summer and what there is is very hard. At present, clothes are washed in cold water; baths are also with cold water and taken in a bucket. I've been amazed at what I can do with one bucket full. . . . It's hard to realize that white people in a so-called civilized country can be so poor. I hope this war will accomplish something in the way of education for them. . . .

These people apparently were never good Fascists and they certainly had more than enough of it before the invasion. They seem to like the Americans quite well. . . .

July 31: We have been doing some work with Italian prisoner labor. One day I had to act as guard myself. It was no problem, though. They like the Americans and they think the canned ration food is wonderful. I doubt if they could be driven away let alone try to escape! They are good workers, too.

Aug. 4: I hope they do manage to develop a good adult education program over the country. If people could only see firsthand some of the problems that must be met to prevent another war, it would give them plenty to ponder.

(From Lieut. Milton S. Griffin, an American aviator, former member of The Christian Science Monitor staff)

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY

Although our convoy went directly to Oran, it was Casablanca that I first became acquainted with. A bit larger than Oran, "Casa" is also more modern in many respects. The magnificent government buildings with their impressively groomed surroundings, the ultra-modernistic trend in architecture presented by the apartments in the "Medina Nouvelle" section contrast sharply with the rundown "Medina Ancienne," an area of filth, squalor, and a notorious reputation. Even the stores have gone all out for the latest in fixtures and fancy façades. Only the banks, older hotels, and élite clubs of long standing preserve a more conservative air. . . .

Most of the retail stores are kept by Frenchmen and Loyalist refugees from Franco's Spain. They vary from high-class shops, such as Saks of Fifth Avenue, to the dingy side-street catchalls, where the sharp bargainer may give his talents full play. . . .

The usual mode of transportation about town is the "Vélo Taxi," a small two-wheeled chair car, closely akin to a ricksha, which is towed by a native boy on a bicycle. One feels like a traveling pendulum swaying from side to side with each successive thrust of the pedals. . . .

Unlike Casablanca, Oran is built on a mountainside which drops sharply to meet the sea. The original settlement was contained within the granite walls of a great fortress which commands the harbor's approaches. But as the city grew, like molten lava it burst forth from its man-made crater to cover the mountainside. . . .

Moving on, our outfit occupied a Tunisian dust bowl from which we operated against Sicily in support of the invasion. We have been based here on the island for quite some time now, living in the middle of a cotton patch on the hardest ground you could ever hope to dig a foxhole in.

MILT

(From a Chicago Soldier)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

I guess the mail is rather slow coming this way but when it does get here it sure does mean a lot. . . . After the war, I'm sure the United States and England will join hands and keep the world a better place to live in. . . .

I really can't stop being amazed by the food we get over here. It really is good. What an appetite one does get down here.

BILL

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